The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Another Sortie in Great Force from Paris.

The Attacking Force Still Outside the Walls.

Renewal of the Attack Expected on Saturday.

Count Bismarck Refuses Exit to Neutrals.

Faidherbe Repulsed and Driven Beyond St. Quentin.

Status of American Ships Carrying Contraband of War.

Attitude of Austria and Russia in the Conference.

THE GREAT SIEGE

Sorties by the French from the Capital—Another Repulse of the Garrison—The Effort to be Renewed—The Emperor William's Dispatches.

LONDON, Jan. 20—4½ P. M.—The French made a sortie from Mont Valérien yesterday noon, and the fighting lasted until dark. The German loss was inconsiderable.

LONDON, Jan. 20—5 P. M.—The Emperor WILLIAM telegraphs as follows to Empress AUGUSTA:

VERSAILLES, Jan. 19.—A sortie was made from Valérien today, under cover of a heavy fire. It was entirely resultless. WILHELM.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20.—The sortie from Valérien yesterday was made in great force. The troops are still outside of Paris. A fresh attack is certain today. WILHELM.

LONDON, Jan. 20—8½ P. M.—Prince GEORGE of Saxony telegraphs to Dresden that the Saxons, while reconnoitering on the 19th, surprised a force from Paris on the Ferme Groslay and captured five officers and 150 privates. The bombardment of Paris continues with good results.

The Sortie Faintly Carried Out—Trochu Asks an Armistice, but it is Refused—A Truce to Collect the Wounded.

VERSAILLES, Friday, Jan. 20, via LONDON, Jan. 21—9½ A. M.—The sortie from Valérien, which was made, by forty battalions, westward of that fortress, was faintly carried out. The French suffered great loss, and 500 unwounded men were captured by the Germans.

Gen. TROCHU asked for an armistice, but was refused.

The German advanced posts, however, were authorized to grant a temporary truce to permit the French to collect their wounded.

Count Bismarck and the Besieged Foreigners—Why Neutrals are Refused Exit.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Count BISMARCK, in a letter dated the 17th inst., replying to the American, Swiss, and other foreign Ministers in Paris, denies the reasonableness of their demand that their compatriots might be allowed to quit the city. Neutrals, he says, had abundant notice before the siege; the only outlet now is capitulation. Facilities for the intercourse of the Ministers with their respective Governments continue, though they are inconvenient. The firing of buildings containing women, children, and invalids, is unintentional, but unavoidable.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

Faidherbe Suffers a Defeat in the North—Four Thousand French Prisoners Captured—The Army of the North Driven in St. Quentin—Affairs at Arras.

LONDON, Jan. 20—5 P. M.—The Emperor WILLIAM has sent the following telegram to the Empress at Berlin:

VERSAILLES, Jan 19.—The Army of the North was beaten today, before St. Quentin. Four thousand unwounded prisoners and two guns were captured. WILHELM.

VERSAILLES, Jan 20.—FAIDHERBE will be pursued today.

LONDON, Jan. 20—4½ P. M.—In the North the advance divisions of Gen. FAIDHERBE's army have been driven from Beavois to St. Quentin, with the loss of 500 unwounded prisoners and one gun.

Gen. VON GOEBEN attacked FAIDHERBE yesterday, and after an obstinate fight of seven hours, drove him out of all his positions and into St. Quentin.

LONDON, Jan. 20—8½ P. M.—The journals of Lille deny that stores are being removed from Arras.

Faidherbe Retreats from St. Quentin—The Town Occupied by Germans—2,000 Prisoners Taken.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20, via LONDON, Jan. 21—9½ A. M.—The German forces have occupied St. Quentin, where they found 2,000 wounded French soldiers. Up to the present 7,000 unwounded men and six guns have been captured from the French Army of the North.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 11 A. M.—Gen. FAIDHERBE admits that he has been compelled to retreat from St. Quentin with heavy loss.

The Army of the North in Full Retreat—Shelling of St. Quentin.

CAMBRAI, Jan. 20—via London Jan. 21—1 P. M.—Gen. FAIDHERBE has arrived here with his staff. The Army of the North is in full retreat. The Prussians shelled St. Quentin before its evacuation, firing the houses in several places and causing great consternation.

Longwy in Flames—Refugees from the North of France—Apprehensions of an Advance of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

LONDON, Jan. 20—Midnight.—It is reported from the Belgian frontier that Longwy is in flames, but a heavy fog prevents the verification of the report.

Large numbers of refugees have arrived on the British Island of Jersey from the neighboring French coast, in consequence of rumors that the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG is advancing on Rennes.

Von Werder in Pursuit of Bourbaki—Later French Reverses in the East—German Occupation of Tours.

LONDON, Jan. 20—4½ P. M.—Gen. VON WERDER has commenced the pursuit of BOURBAKI, with whom he had successful engagements on Wednesday.

LONDON, Jan. 20—8½ P. M.—The Germans have occupied the City of Tours, meeting with no resistance.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Status of American Ships Under the Prusso-American Treaty of 1779—Spain Protecting Her Neutrality—The German Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 20—7½ P. M.—The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* states that according to the treaty of 1779 between Prussia and the United States, Prussian men-of-war cannot capture American vessels carrying contraband of war, but may stop their voyage until the end of the war, or may take possession of the contraband portion of the cargo, at the same time giving bond for the future payment for the same. It is probable that instructions will be immediately given to all commanders of vessels of the German Navy to act in accordance with this interpretation of the treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 20—2½ P. M.—Spanish iron-clads have been ordered from Madrid to Vigo to enforce the observance of neutrality and prevent a collision between the German frigate *Augusta* and the French man-of-war *Hermione*, both now lying in that harbor.

LONDON, Jan. 20—8½ P. M.—The remainder of the Prussian loan will be offered in London and in Berlin next week.

ST. MALO, Jan. 20.—It is said that GAMBETTA arrived here from Laval last night, and immediately left for Cherbourg.

Release of the French Cable Seized in London—The Costs Divided.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The ship *International*, with the French telegraph cable on board, which was seized on the representations of the Prussian Minister here, has been released, each party paying the legal costs.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.

Action Taken at the Preliminary Meeting—Proposed Condemnation of One-Sided Repudiations of Treaties—M. Favre to Reach London Today.

LONDON, Jan. 21—7 A. M.—The Vienna correspondent of the Prussian *Cross Gazette* reports that at the preliminary meeting of the Conference in London, Austria proposed a protocol condemning the principles of one-sided repudiation and renunciation of treaties. Russia at first demurred to the protocol, but was finally persuaded by England and Prussia to consent to it.

M. FAVRE is expected to reach London on Monday to attend the Conference.

Prussia and the London Conference—Confirmation of the Reported Instructions to Bernstorff—Servia Representation.

LONDON, Jan. 20—Midnight.—Berlin journals confirm the truth of the report that Count BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Minister, has been instructed to withdraw from the Conference if the French question is introduced.

BELGRADE, Jan. 19.—The Government of Servia has dispatched a semi-official representative to the London Conference.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Spanish Treasury Bonds to be Issued—British Cabinet Appointments Gazetted—Disaster to an American Bound Ship.

LONDON, Jan. 20—2½ P. M.—The Madrid *Gazette* contains a decree authorizing the issue of Treasury bonds to the amount of 400,000,000 reals.

LONDON, Jan. 20—8½ P. M.—The appointment of the Right Hon. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE to be President of the Board of Trade, and the Right Hon. WILLIAM MONSELL to be Postmaster-General are gazetted.

The *Argonaut*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, has put into Queenstown with loss of sails, and in a leaking condition.

Reply of Prince Henry, of Luxembourg, to Count Bismarck.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Prince HENRY, of Luxembourg, replying to the dispatch of Count BISMARCK, notices the pledge made on the part of the Prussian Government not to base an accusation on irresponsible acts and he promises to investigate the alleged broaches of neutrality.

This note has been sent to the signatories of the Treaty of 1867.

The New Queen of Spain and the Young Prince to Join the King in Madrid.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Madrid announces that the Queen of Spain and her son Prince EMMANUEL will leave Italy tomorrow to rejoin King AMADEUS at Madrid. Her Majesty will be accompanied by the Spanish Ambassador at Florence.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Jan. 22, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.00	45	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.32	28	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Boston	30.13	1	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.25	6	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.07	49	S.	Very gentle	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.43	34	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	30.00	24	E.	Very brisk.	Snow.
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	32	..	Calm.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.24	14	N. E.	......	Snow.
Detroit	30.17	11	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Duluth	30.10	14	S. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Key West	30.17	61	..	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.95	39	N. W	......	Clear.
Lake City	30.09	51	S. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.03	20	S. E.	Very brisk.	Snow.
Mobile	30.15	49	..	Calm.	Fair.
Nashville	29.99	43	..	Very gentle	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.14	53	S. W.	Very gentle	Fair.
New-York	30.25	10	N.W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Omaha	29.79	23	S.	Very gentle	Clear.
Oswego	30.38	2	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Philadelphia	30.26	18	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Portland	30.03	..	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.36	..	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.05	52	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.78	37	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.98	15	S. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Toledo, O.	30.20	13	E.	Very brisk.	Snow.
Washington	30.15	27	N. E.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.05	44	S. E.	Very gentle	Clear.
Norfolk	30.12	34	N. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
New-London, Ct	30.18	..	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Oldest Surviving Congressman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The oldest surviving member of Congress is neither the Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON, of Kentucky, nor Ex-Gov. ENOS T. THROOP, of New-York. Hon. SAMUEL THATCHER, of Bangor, Me., was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from Massachusetts, during the last two years of the first term of THOMAS JEFFERSON—as early certainly as 1804. He is also the oldest surviving graduate of Harvard College—having graduated in 1793. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1776, two days before the Declaration of Independence, and is therefore in his ninety-fifth year. He is suffering from the infirmities of extreme old age, but retains considerable bodily vigor.

Mr. THATCHER was also a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts for many years, before Maine became an independent State, and is doubtless the oldest survivor of those bodies.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1871. K.

[We find, on reference to LANMAN's *Dictionary of Congress*, that Mr. THATCHER was a Representative in Congress, from Massachusetts, from 1802 to 1805.—TIMES.]

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The New Administration of Paraguay—Negotiations for the Treaty of Peace—General Improvement of Affairs—Progress of the Siege of Montevideo—Successful Operations of Blanco—Attempt to Reconcile the Parties in Buenos Ayres.

ASUNCION, Dec. 12.—The general elections passed off quietly, and resulted in the choice of C. A. RIVAROLA for President, and CUYO MILTOS for Vice-President. The Cabinet, which has been appointed, consists of the following persons: MIGUEL PALACIO, Foreign Affairs and State; RUFINO FAHOADA, Interior; J. B. GIL, Treasury; SALVADOR JOVELLANO, War and Navy; JOSE M. COLLAR, Public Instruction and Worship. A new Constitution has been adopted, and the several officers of the State have sworn fealty to it. It is regarded as a very liberal instrument, and if all its provisions are properly observed will be of benefit to the country. The Constitution provides for freedom of worship, the encouragement of immigration and the protection of immigrants, and for the summary punishment of any one who may attempt in the future to make himself Dictator.... The plenipotentiaries appointed by the allies are here, and ready to bring to a close the long-pending negotiations in relation to a treaty of peace and the boundaries of the country. The only circumstance which calls forth comment, in connection with the presence and deliberations of the plenipotentiaries, is the extraordinary display which Brazil makes in Paraguayan waters of her naval power. It would seem that every war-ship that floats the Brazilian flag is stationed between Montevideo and Asuncion.... Public affairs are fast improving, and should matters continue as satisfactory as at present, the rapid development of the resources of the country will cause the people to forget in their success the calamities of the past.... Cholera and typhus fever have become epidemics in Asuncion. Last week there were about twenty-five cases daily. It is difficult to obtain the exact number, as the friends of victims are unwilling to report their sickness, to avoid what are termed the inconveniences of the sanitary regulations.

URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 17, 1870.—The war continues. On the morning of the 28th November the people here were startled by a salute of twenty-one guns, fired from the Cerro Fort, where the light-house was situated, and their surprise was not decreased when they learned that at 2 A. M. of that day BLANCO's troops had carried the position, capturing the garrison, consisting of sixty men and six officers, ten pieces of artillery, and a large store of ammunition, and doing all this with a loss of only two or three men. The attacking force, mostly Spaniards serving as volunteers, surprised the garrison, and only a short and feeble resistance was made. At noon of the same day President BATTLE, with the advice of his Cabinet and the commanding officers of his army, made an attempt to capture Union, a town about four miles from Montevideo, and where the troops of BLANCO were making merry over their success of the night before. President BATTLE commanded in person, and the attacking force consisted of 1,600 men, with six pieces of artillery. BLANCO's pickets were surprised on the right and centre, and, where not killed, were driven in upon their reserves. The garrison of the town was immediately marched to the front, accompanied by the pickets, who had now rallied, and engaged the Colorados, holding them in check until the arrival of reinforcements, when President BATTLE and his men were compelled to make a hasty retreat, and to seek safety in flight, leaving behind them three pieces of artillery and about 300 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

BLANCO, elated with these successes, organized a naval expedition, and on the 8th of December, a dash was made into the port of Merudes, where were captured the steamer *Anita*, with 100 men on board; the passenger steamer *Rio Uruguay*, and the steamer *Rio de la Plata*. The steaming qualities of the *America* saved her, and she ran into Montevideo and gave the alarm. Toward morning of the 9th, BLANCO's fleet appeared in the harbor, and captured, within hailing distance of the Captain of the Port and the Custom-house the Government steamer *Oriental*, which had on board a large quantity of powder. This was distributed among BLANCO's vessels, and then they left the *Oriental* steaming away under cover of the fire from Cerro Fort, which they had previously taken. They made for the coal-yards of a Brazilian which were not far off and took in a full supply of coal. They were not long here, however, when an order was received from the Brazilian Minister and Admiral that another anchorage must be found. The Uruguayan Government was powerless in the emergency, as their only war-ship was stationed at Colonia. The *Villeta*, commanded by Capt. MORSE, an American, was chartered, and he carried a summons from the Government to the *Coquimbo* to come to this city with all dispatch and annihilate BLANCO's vessels. She arrived next day, but could do little, as three water batteries effectually guarded the prizes, and looked too formidable for the *Coquimbo* to venture a serious attack. Both sides indulged in some cannonading, however, and it was finally agreed that BLANCO should give up the prizes to the Brazilian Legation. This arrangement was soon afterward carried into effect.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

For three or four days now the British Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres has been endeavoring to effect a compromise between the rival factions. He succeeded in obtaining a note from the commander of the Blancos, TIMODIO APARICIO, deprecating the calamities entailed upon the country by the endless civil strife, and proposing the appointment of commissioners to meet commissioners to be appointed by the Government for the adjustment of all points at issue. The Government has not accepted the proposition in full, and has demanded a modification of the bases upon which the negotiations are to take place.

VENEZUELA.

CURACOA, Jan. 10.—The country is still in an unsettled condition. PULGAR now refuses to obey GUZMAN's order to deliver up the revolutionary fleet. GUZMAN, at the head of 1,000 men, goes to Maracaibo to compel PULGAR to comply, and to bring matters to a settlement.

THE WEST INDIES.

News of the Appointment of the Commissioners Received With Enthusiasm in San Domingo—Foreign Agents on the Look-Out—Operations of Cabral—Arrival of Spanish Troops at Havana.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 10, via HAVANA.—The news of the appointment of a Commission by the President of the United States is generally favorably received, and by many with enthusiasm. Affairs are at a standstill, and proposed improvements are awaiting the action of the American Congress. Agents of German, English, and American capitalists are traveling about, making investigations in order to be ready to begin enterprises when annexation is consummated. CABRAL writes proclamations and continues his depredations without, however, caring to meet the troops of BAEZ.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Six hundred soldiers have arrived from Spain.

Preparation for a Grand Reception in Philadelphia—High Officials to Participate—A Procession and Banquet With Innumerable Speeches in the Programme.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—A meeting of Irish societies was held this evening to devise means to insure a fitting reception to the Irish exiles, who are expected to visit this city in the course of a couple of weeks. A resolution was passed, tendering the exiles a reception in Philadelphia, and inviting all the civic, State and national associations and the Governor, Mayors and City Councils, &c., to take part in the proceedings. A grand procession is proposed, after which the exiles will be received by the Governor, Mayor and City Councils at Independence Hall. In the evening, there will be speeches and a banquet. A Committee of sixty has been appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Robbery of a Mail-Car on the Central Pacific Road—The Registered Letters and $10,000 in Greenbacks Taken—Gov. Safford, of Arizona, Recommends a War of Extermination Against the Apache Indians—Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Last evening, while the eastward-bound train on the Central Pacific Railway was stopping at Alta, a station near the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the passengers were at supper, and also the two mail agents, who had left the mail-car locked, the car was opened by false keys, and the registered letters and a package of $10,000 in greenbacks were taken, without attracting the attention of the guard who was in the next car. The mail-bag was subsequently found near the car, ripped open and rifled of its contents. The mountains are covered with snow, and it is hardly possible that the robbers can escape.... The Eastern Nevada Railroad Company will build a narrow-gauge road from Elko, on the Central Pacific Railway, to White Pine, a distance of 120 miles. The Company has been incorporated.... Gov. SAFFORD, of Arizona, in his annual Message, recommends a war of extermination against the Apache Indians, and favors the employment of volunteers composed of settlers who would be fighting for their homes and their families, as more effectual and cheaper than regular troops.... Senator CASSERLY's bill to dispose of Presidio Reserve for the benefit of the squatters on Point San Jose and others is denounced in unmeasured terms by the entire Press and population. The measure is generally characterised as an outrage.... Commander S. E. WOODWORTH, United States Navy, is lying dangerously ill here.

THE EAST.

Fire at East Cambridge, Mass.—A Congratulatory Letter to be Sent to Victor Emmanuel by Prominent Bostonians—Assets and Liabilities of an Insolvent Insurance Company—Cold Weather Down in Maine.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—GELDOFSKISS' furniture manufactory, a large frame structure, at East Cambridge, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $40,000.... A letter to VICTOR EMMANUEL, congratulating him on the thorough establishment of Italian unity, signed by gentlemen prominent in mercantile, social and scholarly positions, headed by Gov. CLAFLIN, is soon to be sent from this city.... An investigation into the affairs of the insolvent Monitor Mutual Fire Insurance Company shows its outstanding risks to be $1,011,000, its liabilities $15,000,763, its assets $2,000,726, or a ratio of less than eighteen per cent. of assets to liabilities.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 22.—The weather is growing rapidly colder today. The thermometer at 9 this evening indicated 10° below zero, and there is a heavy north-west wind.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22.—Hon. THOS. K. KING, a prominent citizen and lawyer of this State, died at Pawtucket last night. He was stricken with a mysterious malady, on a voyage from Cork, Ireland, where he was recently United States Consul.

TEMPERATE CONGRESSMEN.

Annual Meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society—Election of Officers—Speeches by Prominent Members—Celebration of Washington's Birthday on Total Abstinence Principles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Congressional Temperance Society celebrated its fourth anniversary, to-night, at the Metropolitan Church, which was densely crowded, about 2,000 persons being present. Senators POMEROY, BUCKINGHAM and WILLEY were appointed a committee to report officers, which they did as follows: President, HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Flanagan, of Texas, and John Hill, of New-Jersey; Secretary, Jesse H. Moore, of Illinois; Treasurer, John Lynch, of Maine; Executive Committee, S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; W. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; James Harlan, of Iowa; J. W. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, and B. C. Cook, of Illinois. The meeting was addressed by Senators Pomeroy, Tipton and Flanagan, Representative Lawrence, Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Massachusetts; Gen. Carey, Rev. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Drew. The Society agreed to the following:

Encouraged by the results of its recommendations made last year, to hold simultaneous meetings on the 22d of February for the purpose of promoting the interests of temperance throughout the United States, the Congressional Temperance Society renew that recommendation at this time, and respectfully urge upon their fellow-citizens to observe the coming anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday in a similar manner. They not only recommend that such meetings be held where temperance societies already exist, but that the people, especially Christian ministers and churches, in localities where they have not been formed, should take the necessary steps to organize such associations on the basis of total abstinence from all that intoxicates. They also urgently request that immediate measures be taken for the circulation of the pledge, and that special efforts be made to secure the signature of the children and youth.

Ex-Congressman H. D. Washburne Dying.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—Ex-Congressman H. D. WASHBURNE, Surveyor-General of Montana, is dying of pulmonary disease at his house in Canton, Vermillion County.

The Nebraska Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, stating that Mr. THAYER received the entire Republican vote for United States Senator was a mistake. The Republican vote stood: HITCHCOCK, 18; THAYER, 16. Mr. HITCHCOCK expresses himself in full accord with the policy of the National Administration.

The Ice Crop on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The prospects for the completion of the ice harvest are of the very best. About all of the houses north of here are over half full. Ten days more will complete the work. The weather to-night is intensely cold. Over 2,000 men will be at work tomorrow.

Death of a Faithful Cashier.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—Mr. DANIEL SPRIGG, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore, died yesterday, aged eighty-four years. He had been Cashier for thirty-five years, and was a faithful officer.

McKean Buchanan.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 22.—MCKEAN BUCHANAN, the actor, while at the Opera-house, last night, was afflicted with paralysis. He will probably recover.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 22.—The *Advertiser* of this city will cease as a morning paper tomorrow. It will appear as an evening paper hereafter.

SYRACUSE, Jan 22.—Snow commenced falling yesterday, and continued throughout the greater part of the day, also today. There is fine sleighing. Thermometer 2° below zero.

Latest Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 21—Noon.—Consols 92⅛ for money and the account; American Securities quiet but firm; United States Five-Twenty Bonds 1862, 90⅞; 1867, 88¾; others unchanged. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—Noon.—COTTON quiet and steady and prices unchanged. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. CORN firmer at 34s.

WASHINGTON.

The Naval Appropriation—Assimilating Rank in the Navy—Stamping Wholesale Packages of Tobacco and Snuff—The Next International Convention of Christian Associations—Social Life at the Capitol—Civil Service and Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Naval Appropriation bill is the special order for Tuesday next. The total amount appropriated by the bill as it comes from the Committee, is $19,333,000, which is over five millions less than the amount called for by the Secretary of the Navy. The appropriation made last year was about fifteen and one-third millions. About $700,000 are appropriated to the torpedo, a new branch of our naval service, $600,000 of which are for the construction of two iron-plated torpedo boats. This new branch of the service owes its origin to the late war, and the system of harbor defenses employed by the rebels. The Secretary is authorized to expend to the amount of a million dollars, money realized from the sale of old iron-clads, in the construction of a floating iron-clad dock for the repairing of vessels on their stations. It is to be built in a private dock by contract. SETH WILMARTH is allowed $100,000 for his patent hydrostatic arrangement for raising the turrets of monitors. Ten thousand dollars are appropriated in part payment of the great refracting telescope now constructing. On the whole, an increasingly liberal policy for the naval service seems to have forced itself on on the Appropriation Committee, and, it is to be hoped, on Congress and the country.

ASSIMILATION OF NAVAL RANK.

An effort will be made in the House to-morrow to suspend the rules so as to enable the Committee on Naval Affairs to report for action the bill of Gen. STEVENS, agreed upon last Summer, giving to the staff of the navy assimilated rank. The effort will be stoutly contested, and it is doubtful that it will succeed. The bill does not give the staff all they have been asking for by any means, but in the main is satisfactory to them.

STAMPING TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

There is a sharp contest going on between the tobacco manufacturers of New-York and the same class of Virginia. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has now under consideration a proposition, advocated by the New-York manufacturers, to require that to each and every package of bonded tobacco and snuff, no matter of what size, there shall be affixed the twenty-five cent export stamp instead of one stamp to every case containing eight or more packages, as now. To this the Virginia people strenuously object, while the manufacturers at the point of export insist that it is necessary to prevent fraud. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the decision reserved until the merits of the case can be fully determined.

CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington has appointed a committee of arrangements, consisting of nine members, to prepare for the holding of the annual International Convention of Christian Associations, to be held in this City next Summer. The Committee met last night and fixed Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, as the day for meeting. Subcommittees were also appointed on finance, transportation, entertainment, and other details which will be announced in future. Special effort will be made to have the South represented, and it is confidently anticipated that the Convention will be the largest ever held.

THE SOCIAL SEASON.

Washington is unusually full of visitors. The press of strangers will be at its height during the next three weeks. There is a rapidly growing tendency among wealthy and cultivated people at the North to spend more or less of the Winter season at the capital. This adds largely to the interest and gayety of the season. The current week is programmed off with entertainments in duplicate and triplicate every night. First comes an elegant party at the Postmaster-General's on Monday night; another by Mr. and Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD on Tuesday night, with a fashionable German at Masonic Temple the same evening; a party by Mrs. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH at the quarters of the commandant of the navy-yard on Wednesday night. The second of Mrs. FISH's elegant receptions on Friday night, and the second also of Mr. Speaker BLAINE; also, the same night a private party at the residence of Judge BRADLEY of the Supreme Court. There is yet even more in store before the sack-cloth and ashes of Lent.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent arrivals in the city within the past two days are the following: Capt. Codman, Franklin Amory and J. M. Forbes, of Boston; Gen. Ingalls, Hon. John K. Porter, George Shea, A. S. Barnes and John E. Develin, of New-York, and Pinkney Whyte, of Baltimore.

PROSPECTIVE CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

To-morrow the Senate will resume the discussion of Mr. TRUMBULL's bill to secure the independence of the Departments of the Government, and, with it, the discussion of the subject of civil service reform generally. Before the discussion advances far, Mr. PATTERSON will speak on the subject, and Mr. SCHURZ, who had a civil service bill before the Senate, has also a speech ready. In the House, the Air Line Railroad bill comes up as unfinished business from Monday last, and is expected to be the most interesting feature of the day.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE CENSUS.

At this time, when attention is widely called to the educational statistics of the Southern States by the proposition of Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, to establish a national system of education, the following table, prepared in the Census office, will repay careful examination. Some of the results of comparison between the statistics of 1870 and 1860 are indeed startling, and, at the first glance, unexpected. But the facts are sustained, and, in some measure, explained by information other than that conveyed by the figures. In some States, where public school systems have been organized since the war, the social and pecuniary condition of the people has rendered it impossible that much progress should be made in carrying them into practice. The schools "other than public schools" show a largely increased number on account of the freedmen's schools sustained in various ways:

Public Schools.

States.	1860 Sch'ls.	1860 T'ch's.	1860 Pupils.	1870 Sch'ls.	1870 T'ch's.	1870 Pupils.
Florida	97	98	2,032	255	271	9,843
Georgia	1,752	1,884	56,087	237	283	8,732
Louisiana	713	856	31,813	178	459	25,893
Mississippi	1,116	1,215	30,970	60	60	1,870
North Carolina	2,994	2,928	105,025	1,460	1,520	41,483
Virginia	2,212	2,267	48,192	268	339	12,375
West Virginia	1,666	1,621	37,251	1,864	2,006	78,053

Colleges, Academies and other Schools.

States.	1860 Sch'ls.	1860 T'ch's.	1860 Pupils.	1870 Sch'ls.	1870 T'ch's.	1870 Pupils.
Florida	138	185	4,486	129	149	2,869
Georgia	274	556	14,377	1,496	1,793	47,573
Louisiana	167	532	12,804	783	1,433	34,233
Mississippi	182	480	8,830	1,388	1,527	38,280
North Carolina	450	755	14,709	831	1,157	22,675
Virginia	383	781	13,598	1,714	2,260	42,300
West Virginia	38	102	2,430	81	149	3,558

DENOUNCING THE WRONG MAN.

A dispatch from San Francisco erroneously attributes the authorship of the bill for the sale of the Presidio Reservation to Senator CASSERLY. The bill, which is denounced, originated with the House Military Committee.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

The Committee on the Census determined yesterday morning to report a resolution to the House to give the assistant marshals engaged in taking the ninth census additional compensation, sufficient to make their wages while doing the work $5 per day, in all cases where, under the law, they are not entitled to that amount. This will apply to about half the assistant marshals in the United States, and it is estimated by the Superintendent of the Census that the sum required by the resolution will be from $300,000 to $400,000. It was shown to the Committee that, in many instances, in sparsely inhabited portions of the country the enumerators had not been able to earn the money they were actually obliged to pay out as expenses.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Sir JOHN ROSE, formerly Financial Minister of Canada, one of the recently-created Canadian Knights, and now of the London banking-house of MORTON, ROSE & CO., has been here for the past fortnight as a quasi secret agent for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Government and public men on the fisheries difficulties, and generally the questions between the United States and Canada. His mission is considered as of very slight importance, excepting as evidence of the trepidation of the Canadian authorities. Gen. SCHENCK will be fully instructed as to the views of the Executive regarding the fisheries question, and it is not proposed at this time to take the matter out of his hands. Mr. ROSE has found a strong feeling here in favor of adjusting the questions with Canada by annexation, if the Canadians are as anxious for their settlement as his visit is construed to indicate.

THE GERMAN MAIL STEAMERS.

According to information just received at the Post-office Department, it appears that the North German Lloyd's Company has directed, for the present, that the departures of their steamers, as well from New-York as from Bremen, shall take place but once in each fourteen days. The next departure from New-York will be made by the *Deutschland*, on the 28th of January; by the *Donau*, on the 11th of February, and by the *Hermann*, on the 25th of February, and on every alternate Saturday thereafter until further notice. For the present, therefore, a fortnightly mail only will be made up for conveyance to Germany by the Bremen steamers.

RULLOFF.

How the Binghamton Murderer Employs His Time—Charity to His "Slanderers"—A Letter on the Formation of Language.

From the Binghamton Democratic Leader, Jan. 20.

Below we give a communication which we have received from RULLOFF, in which he explains to the public the great work of his life. To scholars it will prove more interesting than to the general reader, but we are promised in future issues some communications of interest from his pen which will attract public attention:

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

I have never yet published one word in refutation of error or of falsehood circulated by the Press in connection with my name. It is not my purpose to do so now. I prefer, if it so please, to remain as heretofore, misunderstood and unknown, an object of indiscriminate slander, reproach and execration. But, strange as it may seem, no man this day upon God's earth has lived with a higher object than myself, and few have accomplished a more desirable result. Though laboring under every disadvantage, I have steadily persisted; and even now a few words may be said by way of insuring success to the work upon which my health, my strength and all the best energies of my life have been expended. That is, my work upon *Method in the Formation of Language*. That work may now have to be published without being completed. It contains in the form of a regular treatise most of the leading principles connected with the formation of methodical language. Its design was at once to furnish 5,000 illustrative examples. But the examples not being as yet arranged, the application of the principles without the examples may not be easily seen, and to prevent the rejection of the work on that or any similar account, is the object of the following remarks:

Fundamental facts in relations to the subject are these.

From the four and twenty letters of an ordinary alphabet, without some special method, such elegant, copious and euphonious languages as are now in use cannot possibly be formed. At a very remote period the wants of advancing civilization begetting the necessity for such a language, a corresponding method was devised. That method was in the highest degree elegant, philosophical and artistic. Admitting of numerous applications, and being the only truly philosophic method of which the subject is susceptible, all the leading languages of the human race have since been formed upon it; as the ancient Greek, Latin, Sancrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Celtic, German, French, English, &c., &c. The knowledge of the method was for a long time preserved as a secret. It was peculiarly in possession of the priests. It was known only to the initiated, and never taught to the people at large. Unless still preserved in some secret order it is now entirely unknown. My manuscript is probably the only work in existence which contains anything like a connected statement of its leading principles. The knowledge of these principles is of the utmost importance to the cause of education, entirely changing the character of philological study as a means of mental discipline.

In languages formed upon this plan words are net merely arbitrary signs. They are signs each of which is specially and appropriately significant. Their significance depends upon certain artistic relations everywhere pervading their structure. The possibility of such a structure depends upon roots susceptible of change without loss of identity. Such roots and the mode of their manipulation are certainly unknown to the modern philologist. BOPP and others merely observe the presence of similar forms in different languages, or they merely trace the course of such forms from one language to another. They do not show their origin in any. By the knowledge of these roots the very origin of particular words is rendered as perfectly plain and familiar as if we had made them ourselves.

Vowel sounds are the sonorous portion, the basis of all spoken language. The sounds expressed by other letters are merely modifications of the vowel sound, or additions to it, dividing each sound into syllables and words, and distinguishing one word from another. Mutes and aspirates (except S and Z) have only a limited power of combination with other consonants. The liquids, as a general rule, possess this power in a high degree, and may be placed in almost any position between a vowel and a consonant; as, *scalp, place; part, trap.* The freedom with which liquids combine in this way depends upon the relative position of the organs with which they are spoken, that position being generally such as easily to precede, or easily to follow the position required in speaking other letters. It prepares them for an important part in the formation of methodical language, and in the manipulation of such roots as are here described: "Each of the liquids, L, M, N and R, being taken as the basis of a root, a vowel expressed or understood is necessarily joined with it, and a root of three elements is completed by the addition of another letter; such other letter to be chosen at will, to be different in different words, and to be susceptible of any modification expediency may suggest." Such roots, consisting of three elements, a liquid, a vowel, and a mutable, abound in all cultivated languages, and may at once be recognized in such syllables as the following: CON, COM, SUN, SUM, PAR, PER, PLA, ALP, ALB, PRO, PRE, ARP, &C. At an early period in the formation of language, only simple forms of these roots were ever employed, the resulting words rarely presenting two, or more than two, consonants in immediate connection with each other, as, MINUTHO, MINUO; DIMINUO, DIMINISH. At a later period, the pleasure of producing complex forms, and of joining several consonants to each other without an intervening vowel, became one of the strongest incentives to the cultivation of letters. Compare DWINDLE=DIMINISH, *become small.* These words being modifications of each other, and the M and the L being in them all *the same letter.* In ancient times, the seclusion of sacred temples and the leisure of an intellectual priesthood were devoted to supplying the various nations of the earth with languages formed upon this plan. The interest occasionally taken in the work, and the advantages resulting from it are proved by the history of ages and of nations in which letters were actively cultivated. With the decline of learning in the middle ages all knowledge of the method was probably lost. It has been reserved in our day for a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief alone to penetrate this most intricate portion of the mystery of ancient art—to restore the long-lost secret—and again to place philological study upon the same exalted footing as when it flourished in the schools of Greece and Rome. M and N are taken as the same letter; that is, being both nasal sounds, they are assigned to the same root, and are made freely interchangeable with each other; as in MUTTER, *a low noise;* MUSTER, *bring together;* THUNDER, *a loud one;* SUNDER, *separate.* The four liquids, L, M, N, and R., therefore, give rise to but three roots. But these are roots of great power, and from them alone all the various words of all cultivated languages have been formed. Taken singly, the great power of these roots may, at once, be briefly illustrated. Regarding either of the liquids as the basis of a root, it may be followed or preceded by either of the vowels, a, e, i, o, or u; as in la, le, li, lo, lu; al, el, il, ol, ul. Before or after any of these forms may then be added the mutable or third letter already mentioned, and that mutable being in each case susceptible of many changes, it is obvious that the resulting forms are numerous. It is equally obvious that when two roots are taken together and the various forms of each are combined with the various forms of the other, the number of the resulting compounds will be greatly increased. In fact, each mutable may in turn be taken in connection with each vowel and each liquid, as above shown; and in this way all possible combinations of the four and twenty letters rendered available in the methodical employment of three small roots. Any consonant which is not a liquid is regarded as a mutable; as p, b, c, g, t, d, f, v, s, z, &c., &c. Each root consisting of three elements, when two roots are manipulated in connection with each other, six elements are either expressed or implied; that is, two liquids, two vowels, and two mutables. By various modification, interchange, employment and rejection of these kindred and correlative words are made from the same roots, and with such regard to form that they may be always freely and euphoniously employed in immediate connection with each other. Most words are made by joint manipulation of two roots, and by the addition of prefixes and of terminations. The thorough intermingling of structural elements resulting from this mode of formation, aided by a judicious use of particles, insures to spoken language an agreeable succession of sounds. How much attention this portion of the subject requires, and how much it has received in the formation of the languages now in use will be appreciated only by those whose investigations are thorough. One great object is to obtain everywhere a due admixture of liquid and of mutable. The alternations of a liquid and mutable are invariably pleasing. The judicious distribution of these letters among words frequently employed in immediate connection with each other is an indispensable requisite in the formation of euphonious language. Such distribution is, in general, effected by placing part of the elements of a root in one word, and part of them in some other word of like or of opposite meaning, as ON, OFF; DON, DOFF; IN, OUT; EIN, AUS; IN, EX; EN, EK, &c., &c., analogous to a large class of formations in which one of two liquids is placed in one word, the other in some other word of like or of opposite meaning; as FIND, LOSE; BIND, LOOSE; = BINDE, LOSE; = VINCIO, SOLVO; = SPHINGO, LUO. Premising that in general words are not independent formations; that in general the form of each has reference to the form of some other, and that in general their differences are produced by variously distributing the six elements of two roots taken together. A few examples may now be given showing the origin of particular words and the mode of their formation. GAM and BER are two full roots extensively employed in the sense of *together* or *apart.* From these roots remembering that M = N; that the liquid is a consonant letter; and that each vowel and each mutable may at any time be changed for any other, a great variety of words may be formed with the general signification of AMA, *together,* or ANA, *apart.* GAMBREUO, *marry,* from GAMBREUO, GAMEO, *marry.* ARMOZO, *espouse.* NUBO, HEDNOO, *wed.* Lat. MARIO, Fr. MARIER. E. MARRY.

MAR, in the sense of *together,* is here obviously repeated. Connected with these words, and differing from them only in such changes as are absolutely necessary, we have numerous formations expressive of relationship by marriage; as GAMBROS, *any relation by marriage.* BRAUTIGAM, BRIDEGROOM, BRIDE. MAN, WEIB: MAN, WIFE, (*numpha.*) PENTHEROS, SOCKRUS, SCHWAGER GENER, NURUS, NU, &c., &c. Words expressive of separation: AGNUMI, AGNO, AGO, *break.* REGNUMI RESSO, FRANGO, BRECHE, BREACH, BREAK, CRACK, &c., &c. The formation of these words from the roots *gam ber,* is sufficiently plain. Compare the Latin RUMPO, and the German *ehebruch.* EHEBRUCH=DIVORCE—*a separation.* The branches of a tree are formed by division of its trunk. Accordingly, RAMUS=ORODAMNOS=BRANCH. TRUNCA=TRUNK=STRUNK;—the same liquids reappearing in these and in numerous related words, especially in Greek. With the UNC of TRUNCA, compare the UNC of JUNCTI, JOINED; of CUNCTI, *all together;* of CUM=SUN, SUM, &c., &c. Forks also are made by *division.* Hence, from precisely the same elements as in TRUNCA, HURCHE, TURCHE, FOURCHE, FURCA, FORK. In DENS DENTIS=TINE, and in PRONG the N liquid of these formations is seen. The German GABEL, *a fork,* is directly from GAM BER, m being dropped and r being changed into l. An ARMY is formed by *bringing together.* The word LEVY is a remodeling of COLLECT. Hence among other formations: AGMEN, MANUS, BAND, COMPANY, GANG, &c. TURMA=TRUPPE=TROOP, ARMY, PARTY, all formed by *bringing together. The English word* ARMY *is directly from* TURMA, *a troop.* And now observe: The Hebrew word GEDDOUR, *a troop,* contains elements precisely equivalent to those of the Anglo-Saxon, and the English TOGETHER. GEDDOUR,=DOGEDUR,=TOGETHER. Compare also the Greek DROUNGOS, *a throng,* German, GEDRANG, from which or from GEDDOUR, GROUD,=CROWD. A *bringing* or a *coming* TOGETHER is the very essence of all these words. The trial of a cause is, or should be, a process of *discrimination,*—a *separating* of one thing from another. Hence the same TURGA is THURGAINO, *try causes.* With like signification the Greek DIAKRINO, corresponds to the Latin, DISCERNO, DISCRIMINO, implying *separation.* From DIAKRINO KRITES,=KRITER DIKASTES,=JUDEX, *judge.* From KRITES =KRITER comes the German RICHTER, *a judge.* From DIKASTES comes the Arabic KADI. The SOWING of seed is a process of *separation.* Hence from the same roots GAM BER, SPERMA, *seed,* SPERMAINO, *sow,* from SPERMAINO, SEMINO,=Lat. SEMINO. SPRA, =Lat. SPARGO. SEMEN and SPARGO are words in precisely the same relation to each other as BIND and LOOSE. Compare from AITHER, ETHER, AER, AIR, PRETHO, BREATHE, BREATH. HARVESTING a crop is bringing it *together.* Hence the same TURGA in TRUGAO=*harvest.* Compare TRUGAO, KARPOS, CARPO, FRUGES. The German words ERBST, ERNTE, and SAEN, are direct from SPERMAINO, or from the common roots GAM BER. The English word HARVEST is directly from the Latin ARISTA. Compare *Arista, Acerous, Harvest, Garner, Hoard, &c.* To sow is to *scatter,* to HARVEST is to *gather.* Observe the equivalent elements in *scaturio, scatter, gather, garner,* and *gam ber.*

The foregoing examples are here unavoidably presented in a detached form, but they show *the great fact of a remarkable recurrence of the same elements in numerous words of analogous meaning.* When mature consideration has convinced that the etymology of these words is precisely as here stated, and that we do in this way attain to the very origin even of such words as are here given, the mystery of the formation of language is at once and forever dispelled. And when it is realised that these same words are on every hand connected with others by artistic relations *distinctly assignable,* and that these relations are everywhere in harmony with logical relations in the world around us, profound admiration is felt for the union of philosophical propriety and of artistic elegance; philological study is placed in a new light; and the restored art is seen to be capable, NOW, *as in days gone by,* of exciting the deepest interest even in the youthful mind, and hence, of subserving the highest purposes in the cause of education.

Respectfully, E. H. RULLOFF.

Since RULLOFF was remanded to jail, after his sentence, he has maintained the same quiet and gentlemanly manners that before characterized him. He receives no curiosity callers, and devotes most of his time to writing.

Preparing to Take Rulloff's Case to the General Term—Is His Daughter Alive?

The Binghamton *Republican* of the 20th inst. says:

RULLOFF's counsel are proceeding as rapidly as possible with the preparations to take his case to the General Term, to be held at Albany early in February, where an argument will be made for a new trial. A letter received in this city, yesterday, by one of our well-known citizens, from Clarion, Penn., speaks of EDWARD H. RULLOFF's daughter, who, as the writer says, is married to a young man of Clarion County, and lives near Clarion village. The writer of the letter is a gentleman whose statements there is every reason to trust implicitly. He does not say the woman is the daughter of RULLOFF; but it is evident he so believes. If RULLOFF's child by his marriage with HARRIET SCHUTT is really living—as indeed we have otherwise heard—it is due to truth and to the common estimate of humanity that the fact should be known.

The Titusville, Penn., *Courier* of the 21st inst. says:

We were yesterday handed, by Mr. GEORGE S. STEWART, of this city, an article of agreement, drawn up and written by RULLOFF, in the office of Mr. STEWART, at Meadville, Feb. 10, 1858. It will be recollected by the reader that RULLOFF, under the assumed name of James Nelson, entered into an agreement to sell and dispose of a patent-right, of which Mr. STEWART was the patentee. The agreement is written in a plain, round, full hand, the words nicely shaded, and the whole is as easily read as if in print. Mr. STEWART says that RULLOFF picked up from the table an old, and to him, perfectly worthless pen, and commenced writing this article, when he remarked to RULLOFF, "You cannot write with that pen; it is worn out." The reply of RULLOFF was that "it makes no difference; I can write just as well with a stick." He wrote away, much to the surprise of Mr. STEWART, who was greatly astonished to see him write such a beautiful hand, with ease and facility, and that too with a pen that was thrown away by him as utterly unfit for service.

It was but a few days after the date of this article of agreement that the robbery was perpetrated at Warren, Penn., and a satchel found near the place of robbery, containing a number of handbills advertising the patent-right, with the name of Mr. STEWART attached thereto. The parties finding the satchel wrote to Meadville for information, and Mr. STEWART, recollecting that while in Meadville RULLOFF had a daguerreotype taken, which was still at the gallery. He procured a picture from this negative, and forwarded it to Warren, by which means RULLOFF was apprehended and afterward convicted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WOVEN OF MANY THREADS. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. 1871.

This book introduces us to a world which is not exactly that of ordinary experience. It is a world where people have always plenty of money to spend, and where affairs of the heart are the only source of trouble. It is a world, moreover, where people spend their Summers in England and their Winters in Rome; where the daughter of a Church of England rector marries one of the singers of the Pope's choir, who, she knew, had been reared at a foundling hospital, but who in a most opportune way is discovered to be the long-lost child of an English Countess, and who is, accordingly, left at the end of the book in the character of an English country gentleman. Making due allowance for slight incongruities of this kind, the story is very charmingly told, and develops some really powerful situations. The chief defect in the art of the fair author consists in reverting to phraseology that is unpleasantly stilted and stagy in some of the most telling parts of her narrative. There is, too, a trifle overmuch of reminiscences of travel thrown in, accompanied by reflections that are not remarkably novel or interesting. On the whole, the story deserves the praise of being elaborated with no common ingenuity, of being told in language of more than ordinary elegance, and of delineating characters that are varied and life-like enough to engage the unflagging interest of the reader in the recital of their diverse fortunes.

THE ILIAD OF THE EAST. A selection of Legends drawn from VALMIKE'S Sanscrit poem, "The Ramayand," by FREDERIKA RICHARDSON. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1870.

Scholars have hardly done more than dipped, as yet, into the venerable collection of literature that grew up around the cradle of the Aryan race. The general public have had still fewer opportunities of becoming acquainted with the majestic remains of Sanscrit poetry, philosophy and ethics. The *Ramayand*—or adventures of Rama—the most ancient of the two great epics of India, has hitherto been known to readers of English only in the summary given by Prof. WILLIAMS in his essay on "Indian Epic Poetry." At the same time, there have been translations of the poem both into French and Italian. The present volume contains merely selections from the six books containing in all 24,000 verses, that form the work of the oriental Homer. They are so arranged, however, as to form a connected narrative, and give a very tolerable insight into the distinguishing excellencies, both of plot and illustration, that entitle the *Ramayand* to be called *The Iliad of the East.*

THE TRUE VINE, OR THE ANALOGIES OF OUR LORD'S ALLEGORY, by Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN. London: MACMILLAN & CO. 1871.

The author of *Bible Teachings in Nature* finds in this volume renewed exercise for his special power of discovering analogies between the vegetable creation and the mysteries of the spiritual world. The book is intended to be "not merely an exposition of the fifteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel, but also a general parable of spiritual truth from the world of plants." It is throughout eminently suggestive, and replete with analogies of much force and beauty.

FRANCIS OF ASSISI. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO., 1871.

This volume is one of a series intended to form what the publishers designate as "A Sunday Library for Household Reading," and intended to comprise works on history in its relation to Christianity, and to contain the biographies of "Christian heroes in art, in science, in divinity and in social action." Canon KINGSLEY, Rev. Mr. FARRAR, M. GUIZOT, GEO. MACDONALD, Mr. HUGHES, and others of similar eminence, have already contributed to the series. Mrs. OLIPHANT has here undertaken to show what manner of life it was that FRANCIS of Assisi lived in the heart of Italy in the thirteenth century, in imitation of his Lord. The result is a book which may be appreciatively studied by every Christian of whatever shade of belief, the completed portrait being simply that of a single-minded and earnest man, "who came, full of the primitive spirit of the Gospel, to renew the religious life, and bring a fresh flood of genuine spiritual influence upon the world."

—*The Churchman's Year Book* for 1871, compiled by WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D. D., is supplied by POTT & AMERY, Cooper Union Building. It is extremely complete and accurate in all its divisions, whether as a calendar, a detailed exhibit of Diocesan histories and statistics, a record of Church progress, or a digest of ecclesiastical canons.

—*Whitaker's Almanac* for 1871 is a standard English year book, imported by POTT & AMERY, and containing a mass of useful details about the general progress and present organization and resources of the chief countries of the world.

—*Sadlier's Catholic Directory for* 1871. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co. This is a most complete digest of all the details of Catholic organization in the United States and British North America. In addition to full lists of Catholic clergymen in all the dioceses of the Union and of Canada, it has a list of the Archbishops, Bishops and priests in Ireland. As an authority on the general subject of Catholicism, it has no rival in this country.

Educational Books.

—*A German Reader*, by GEORGE F. COMFORT, A. M., (HARPER & BROTHERS, 1871,) is judiciously selected and well-arranged, and is provided with an exceedingly useful appendix in the shape of copious explanatory notes, and a very convenient vocabulary. The compiler has contrived to give within the compass of three hundred pages, specimens of the style of some eighty-two German historians, poets, novelists, and men of science, and amid this diversity has successfully adhered to the principle of making the *Reader* suitable for students who have just mastered the grammatical structure of the language, and seek an introduction to its literature.

—*Progressive French Reader*, by FERDINAND BOCHER, (LEYPOLDT & HOLT, 1871,) is an attractive little manual for those already conversant with the essentials of the language. The feature of the collection is LABICHE and MARTIN'S charming comedy of "Le Voyage de M. Perrechon," which is reproduced almost without compression. A better idiomatic study could hardly be presented to the student, and on this, as on the other parts of the book, the philological and grammatical notes are of much interest and value.

—*A Second French Reader*, compiled by L. PYLODET, (LEYPOLDT & HOLT, 1871,) is suited to the comprehension of more juvenile students, and contains excerpts from French authors, progressively arranged, and having the requisite amount of variety and general attractiveness.

—*A Shorter Course of English Grammar*, by SIMON KERL, A. M., (IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 1870.) The author claims to have carefully revised the present work in conformity with the views of the ablest teachers on the much-vexed question of how to construct a useful grammar. He embodies in it both the preliminary oral course usually adopted in public schools, as well as the text course that follows it. In both we find much simplicity and clearness, and have no doubt that as the author hopes, the manual will be found to "vindicate and recommend itself" in the practical test of the school-room.

Books for the Young.

—Let the publishers of children's books look to their laurels, for Messrs. MACMILLAN & Co., with all their splendid resources in point of authorship and externals, are fairly in the field which already appears to be so fully occupied. We have before us three books, bearing the *imprimatur* of the great English firm, and ostensibly written for the use of children. Like their predecessors, of the same series, they are equally distinguished for easy elegance of style, for artistic excellence of illustration, and for being simply perfect in respect of paper and typography.

—*When I Was a Little Girl*, by the author of *St. Olaves*, is a pleasantly-told little story, of unfailing interest, and with many touches of genuine though restrained power, eminently characteristic of the talented author.

—*Stories About*, by Lady BARKER, touch upon monkeys, dogs, boys, horses, life in Jamaica, camp experience, and other matters, all informed by the graphic style and traveled experience of the author of *Station Life in New-Zealand*. *The Heroes of Asgard*, by A. & E. KEARY, is the second edition of a series of tales adapted from the Scandinavian Mythology. The older people who are familiar with the works of DASENT, MALLET, or LAING, on this fascinating subject, will seize upon this as one of the best books that could be put in a youthful reader's hands. To those not familiar with the larger treatises, we can confidently recommend this little volume as a highly-readable and reliable introduction to a very suggestive study.

— Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD continue their inexhaustible series of juvenile literature. Among the latest additions to their varied collection, we note:

— *The Young Pioneers of the North-west*, Dr. C. H. PEARSON. This forms the fifth volume of "The Frontier Series," and is replete with all the dash, adventure, and stirring incident that distinguished the author's previous contribution, *The Calm on the Prarie*. *Arthur Brown, the Young Captain*, by Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG, forms the first volume of "The Pleasant Cove Series," a sort of further development of the Elm Island stories, from the same popular and prolific pen. The narrative is of the sea and its perils, and smacks from beginning to end.

—Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have just issued another addition to the long series of ABBOTT'S histories. This volume is the *History of Louis XIV.*, by J. S. C. ABBOTT, a work of great interest to adult as well as juvenile readers at a time when the fruits of the aggressive policy of the great Monarch are being so fatally reaped by France. Like its predecessors, this little volume is written with great clearness and in a highly-interesting style. It is also profusely illustrated.

THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

Cost of Its Defense—The Military Establishment in Texas a Failure—Proper Course to Pursue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20, 1871.

The annexation of Texas, extending the territory of the United States to the banks of the Rio Grande, made it necessary for the National Government to stand guard over a Mexican border line of one thousand miles and an Indian frontier line of nearly equal length. The Mexican border exposed to bloody frays, smuggling, robbery, and violations of Neutrality laws. The Indian border exposed to the frequent incursions of the Comanche, the wildest, most savage of all the prairie tribes, claiming no land as a dwelling-place, no tribe as an ally, and making continual war upon other tribes, the Texas and Mexican frontier settlements.

The National Government never seems to have fully comprehended the magnitude of the military work along this extended and exposed border line. Before the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1854, a Ranging Captain, with the connivance of the military commander of the Department, Gen. TWIGGS, crossed into Mexico after a marauding band of Indians, and in his retreat burned a Mexican village, Pedras Nigras, for which the Government of the United States is now called upon to pay damages. In 1858, the "Cortina war," on the Lower Rio Grande, when a Mexican chief, named CORTINA, crossed into the territory of the United States, laid waste a large district, burned villages, robbed the inhabitants and actually fought a pitched battle with the United States forces and State troops, in which artillery, cavalry and infantry were used, before he was driven over the border. These two notable instances before the war proves that the National Government only kept up a show of defense, and has never maintained its supremacy on the Mexican border.

A cordon of military posts along the Rio Grande and across the State was hit upon as a proper plan to secure peace and protection to the border. These posts were established at wide intervals, and from fifty to one hundred miles outside the frontier settlements, and garrisoned by artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army. The establishment of this cordon of posts encouraged hundreds of settlers to move out and build homes beyond the old line of settlements,—the luxuriant pastures, the abundance of game and the delightful climate of that enchanting region was eagerly sought by the pioneer, who was assured of protection of life and property by the military prowess of the United States, bristling from the "cordon of military posts." This assurance of protection was fatal to hundreds of these frontier people. While the troops of the national Government were playing soldier within the comfortable precincts of the military posts, the Comanche slipped between these posts into the settlements, and before the military posts could be warned, the Indians had done the mischief and slipped out again. The cordon of military posts was an expensive failure before the war. The troops should have been in the field instead of being in garrison. Now and then some energetic officer, as did Gen. HAZEN, would take the war-path and follow the Comanche to his resting-place, and several battles were fought and many of our gallant men laid low, with no lasting result. State troops were called out at different times, and did good service, but were never regarded with favor by the military commanders, who looked upon all military operations as exclusively the province of West Point graduates. Hundreds of people were killed by the Indians, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property stolen or destroyed, up to the breaking out of the rebellion. The frontier receded during the rebellion, and the Confederate Government left the defense of the frontier to the frontier people and a few Confederate companies. The frontier enjoyed comparative peace during this bloody period of civil strife.

The close of the rebellion again placed this exposed border under the protection of the United States Government, and since this reoccupation over four hundred lives have been lost, and more than two million dollars worth of property destroyed by the Comanches, Indians from the reservations, and tribes harboring in Mexico. The old plan of frontier posts has again been adopted, and it is asserted by officers of the army that the troops have been mostly engaged in building comfortable barracks for officers instead of being in the field. The Government pays out a large sum of money to keep up its military establishment in Texas, and it is a failure. It is simply a fat job for Government contractors, and when the people of Texas cry out for protection, they are treated with indifference and told that the Government has become humanitarian in its policy, and the Camanche flourishing his bloody scalping-knife in one hand while he tears the scalp from his reeking victim with the other, is not to be made war upon. Military gentlemen are loth to acknowledge the truth that the regular forces have so far proved inadequate to give the Texas border peace. The case is now before the nation for judgment. The first duty of the Government is to secure its citizens from murder and pillage. If the defense of its southern border has been and is insufficient, no expense should be spared and no experience spurned to secure it. The border people of Texas are not cravens; as a mass, they were loyal to the Government during the nation's peril, and even from these frontier homes two thousand men shouldered their rifles and fought their way into the Union lines, and served gallantly—as an instance, the First Texas Cavalry, under General, now Gov. DAVIS. These men returned to build up again their homes, and they are beset by savages. The State, in its peril, has called out State troops, and the same men who fought for the Union have again enlisted to defend their homes.

The frontier of Texas can be protected, and the supremacy of our Government maintained, upon the Mexican border. To say otherwise, would be to cast dishonor upon so great and powerful a nation, jealous of the rights of its citizens in the furthest portions of the globe.

The erection of a military telegraph connecting the frontier posts and the employment of frontier patrols would end Indian incursions. The State troops now in the field are a splendid body of men, and should be retained, and their services paid for by the United States. And in treating this Indian question in Texas the country and the authorities should remember that the Indians who today devastate that frontier, have no claim to a foot of its territory as the hunting grounds of their forefathers; that it is not their home, but has been the scene of their periodical incursions, murders and pillage. The Government must wake up to this question; the present condition of the Texas border is a shame and disgrace to the Government. N.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

An Aged Pioneer at the Capitol—How Oregon was Saved for the Union—New Interest in Education—The Women Clerks at Issue with Gail Hamilton—Some Notable Instances of the Advancement of Women in Office.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1871.

Nearly thirty-five years ago the American Board of Foreign Missions induced two gentlemen and their wives to undertake a journey overland to the north-west coast, and establish a mission. At that time no woman had ever crossed the great American plains, and every previous effort to plant a settlement on that far-off coast had failed. This nucleus of a colony held its own in Oregon, and to it is due in a great measure that that region is now a part of the United States, as the agents of the British Government were then determined to keep that country unsettled and obtain undisputed possession of the whole coast. A notable and remarkable man was present the other evening at an entertainment given by the Secretary of the Interior to the Indian Commission and persons interested in Indian affairs. He is the only surviving member of that missionary party, the other man and the two women having long ago been massacred by the Indians. He left civilization in the prime of life, and now returns for the first time, his flowing gray locks falling over shoulders bent with years. He comes with a marvelous expression, eloquent and impressive. I listened to him today while he drew tears from a sympathising audience, in relating the sufferings of himself and wife, and the injustice done him by the Government. But, cheering up, he closed his narrative with a characteristic story, as follows:

"These Senators, they tell me I must not talk so blunt and so sharp; that it will hurt my cause. But I must talk just as it is. I can do nothing underhand. I once climbed a fine tree after a bear that had taken refuge in it; but first I showed the bear the rope, and putting it on a forked stick, I got it around his neck, and descending, I pulled him down, and had meat for my supper. And I am going at this in a square way, and tell my story right out."

EDUCATION.

Several prominent educators are now in Washington, among whom may be mentioned the Superintendent of Schools for North Carolina, Hon. S. S. ASHLEY, D. B. HAGER, of Salem, and Miss ELIZABETH PEABODY, of Cambridge, Mass. There has been a stirring discussion in Congress on the appropriation for the National Bureau of Education, and Mr. HOAR'S bill is expected up every day as a special order. The sale of 43,000 copies of Mr. PROSCER'S last Winter's speech on education, showing that there is a genuine interest in the subject throughout the country, has, it would seem, created a mania for speech-making on that subject, so great that the House cannot find time to hear all that the members wish to say. A vast number of letters are arriving from the South, setting forth the deplorable want of schools in that section of the country. The members of the Committee on Labor and Education, of the House, recently invited Miss PEABODY to lecture in this city on the Kindergarten culture. Miss PEABODY having given her life to the study of the most improved methods of primary education, is now a well-known enthusiast upon the Kindergarten "science," as she regards it. She has been invited by the Commissioner of Education to remain here a few weeks, and occupy a desk in the Bureau of Education, where she will explain and illustrate the principles of Kindergarten.

GAIL HAMILTON AND THE WOMEN CLERKS.

Many lady employes in the Government Departments here object very strongly to the sentiments express by GAIL HAMILTON in her recent letter in the *Independent*, upon work and wages, in which she endeavors to prove, among other things, that the law of supply and demand is the higher law by which the price of labor should be regulated, in Government department, as well as in the world of trade. One of the most intelligent of these ladies, and whose views are representative of those of many other ladies in the departments, expresses her utter inability to comprehend the logic of such admissions and remarks as the following: "Nothing seems clearer or fairer than that, for the same work, women ought to be paid the same wages as men; but it is a commercial ought, and not a moral ought. It is not the province of morality to have any thing to say about it." "Women were made to spend money, not to earn it. When they undertake to earn money they become men." According to this, the masculine element must predominate largely in the world. But, perhaps, she would say that when a man ceases to earn money he becomes a woman. This theory would tend toward equalizing matters somewhat. Again: "Women ought to receive the same wages as men for the same work, if they can get it, but the 'ought' is to be enforced by the power of women. When it is accorded through compassion, or even conscientious scruples, on the part of employers, it is no more a victory for the woman's cause than when a man gives a poor woman a dollar on the street." "Women workers must be in a condition to dictate terms," or they have gained no vantage ground. The ladies are anxiously inquiring of each other: What does this mean? Does the writer assert that a victory gained upon moral grounds is no victory? And from what source is the power of women to flow if not from a moral source? How are women to be in a condition to dictate terms to men, unless their appeal be such that in honor and conscience it may not be resisted? Are women to be meraculously endowed with the physical power necessary to battle successfully with man for their rights, to conquer them from his grasp, and "dictate terms?" My friend thinks that most of the ladies who are employed by Government would ask to be excused from such an unnatural and degrading contest, although some of them profess to be a little strong-minded and ambitious of rising to higher grades of clerkship than they now occupy. As for the question of wages, it is not an open one at all, as Gail Hamilton ought to know. That was settled a year ago or more by Congress, in a very ingenious way, so as to save the dignity of the lady employes without doing any violence to trade or involving any outlay of Government money. One of the greatest economists of the House of Representatives, Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio, devised this plan, and his influence secured its passage as an amendment to a bill which had passed both Houses, increasing the pay of woman clerks to $1,200 per annum. It was decreed that the clerkships now occupied by women should be left just as they were, but that women should be eligible equally with men to the higher grades. So there is now no distinction of pay on account of sex, though the facts still remain much as they were before. The higher grades of clerkships are given to men in preference, because they have stronger political influence and because there are myriads of women who are struggling vainly for the underpaid places. Still a number of women having some special talent, have attained promotion through its aid. The confidential short-hand writer of the Secretary of the Interior is a lady. In the Patent Office the confidential clerk of the Commissioner is a lady, and in other Departments, to a limited extent, women are rising by their talents to more responsible and lucrative places.

ADVANCEMENT OF SOME WOMEN.

Stories of women working out their own salvation, invading the fields of labor heretofore occupied by man, and reaping or gleaning often the pearls he has overlooked, come up on every side. Some years ago a sensational paragraph appeared in the public journals to the effect that the daughter of a wealthy citizen of New-York City had married her riding-master, and had been consequently ostracized by her family and friends. After struggling in poverty for years, the lady procured a situation as teacher of freedmen, and by constant efforts at writing, she has now worked her way into the columns of some of our best magazines, besides being a regular contributor to a New-York daily. But the latest instance of woman's invasion of the field usually assigned to man, has just come to hand. A woman whose husband has recently died, is appointed by the Mayor to fill the office vacated by him, an office worth, it is said, $3,000 a year. EPAMINONDAS, the Grecian philosoper and General, upon being elected City Scavenger through the efforts of jealous enemies, in the hope of affronting him, accepted the office with thanks, saying that instead of deriving honor from his office, he would give it dignity. The execution of a similar resolution in this case would, perhaps, be the beginning of a much-needed reform in regard to an important matter in which our city is sadly deficient.

A FEW HOURS IN VIRGINIA.

Forlorn Appearance of the Country and the Country People—Richmond—Absence of Enterprise and Thrift in the City—The Capitol; Its Interior and Surroundings—Reminders of the War—The White and Colored Delegates—Richmond Ladies.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 15, 1871.

Across the low hills of Virginia to Richmond, with the bright sunshine lighting up the gray ridges, and the air as soft and balmy as June in New-York. A lovely country, but what desolation! Long stretches of farm lands left uncultivated, bare, brown; and the woods that once adorned them all, cut down by the armies that have made this region a battle-field, so that there is no longer any timber of value standing, in some districts the farmers finding it difficult even to obtain wood for fuel. The people indeed seem utterly discouraged. The few houses that are scattered along the lonely way are forlorn, dilapidated, unpainted, with broken fences and neglected gardens. And at each house, and around every railway station, may be seen many of the inhabitants, black and white, lounging lazily, with an expression of listless stupidity on their faces. The taxes on the lands are slowly ruining the owners. Where are the thrifty, enterprising settlers that shall come here and restore to Virginia its old-time prosperity? I have heard it well suggested that it would be worth while for these land-owners to give away a portion of their superfluous acres, so they might lessen their taxes and induce an emigration which would raise the value of their whole property.

APPEARANCE OF RICHMOND.

As we reached, at last, Richmond, the once fair city of seven hills, the same want of enterprise was plainly visible. In passing through the few blocks of houses along the railroad track we saw more idle people than you will see in all New-York on a Summer's day. Everywhere as we drove about the houses seemed neglected, the streets were rough, the whole aspect of the place as if a mildew had fallen upon it. Whence that mildew had come we could not doubt, when looking out from Capitol Hill we saw the grass-grown fortifications of Malvern Hill, or sadder sight yet, beheld the melancholy rows of soldiers' graves at Hollywood.

THE OLD CAPITOL.

The old Capitol, which has stood for nearly a hundred years, shows plainly the tooth of time on its rough steps and irregular pavements. But why need it be in such a forlorn condition within for the want of a little paint, and a good deal of soap and water? To a housekeeper's eye the dust on walls, statues and ornaments was most painful, while to judge from the finger-marks on the walls, and the feet-marks on the floor, a 1st of May cleaning is entirely unknown in this section. On entering you stand within a small rotunda, in the centre of which is HOUDON'S statue of WASHINGTON, (the father of his country is dirty as well as all his surroundings.) It is said to be a good likeness, but is very unlike any other. It represents a portly middle-aged gentleman, with the Roman nose we all know so well, but without the gaunt look the face generally has. A pleasing rotundity distinguishing the broad cheeks and double chin. The walls around this rotunda were once of a dark green, but have been defaced and chipped away till they are all marked with parti-colored spots.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The hall of the House of Delegates is no wise striking in its appointments. On the right-hand side sit together, and apart from their white brethren, the colored members of the Legislature. There are two galleries to the room precisely alike, and one of these is appropriated to whites, the other to blacks. This division has, however, found some opponents among the colored folk, and an effort was made recently to give to the sable ladies permission to sit, if they choose, with their fairer sisters.

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

In the Senate Chamber hangs that portrait of Gen. LEE, freshly executed by a young Virginia artist. It is pronounced a good likeness. In the library above, one realizes fully that he is in "Dixie," portraits of principal rebel leaders adorn it, and the act of secession, neatly framed, hangs side by side with the Declaration of Independence.

"How many of these men were killed in battle?" asked one of our party.

"Hardly any; it was the old story; they embroiled thousands in a fight, but themselves found it to be their duty to stay at home."

When the Federal soldiers took Richmond, they sacked the Capitol and carried off great numbers of valuable books and paintings. One small statue that a Virginian had presented to the Capitol disappeared at this time, and was discovered some two years afterward in a private house in Boston. It was at once restored to the former owner upon his declaring his claim.

THE CONVICT WORKMEN.

As we strolled slowly away through the pretty grove that surrounds the Capitol, we were much amused at the gangs of convicts who are brought from the neighboring State Prison to keep the grounds in order. They were mostly colored men, and in their curious garments of black and white stripes looked like ancient Egyptian statues—"Zebras" the people about here called them. They seemed to do their work well, for the Capitol yard is the only place that looked really neat and clean.

THE RICHMOND LADIES—AMUSEMENTS.

The ladies of Richmond are as pretty as ever, and on the walks we saw bright eyes and lovely complexions that would create a furor on Fifth-avenue. Poverty has set its stamp on everything, however, and the theatres and public amusements are but poorly patronized by the straightened inhabitants. M'KEAN BUCHANAN has, indeed, played a brief and successful engagement, but JOHN H. SURRATT was not allowed to give his lecture here. After a great deal of money had been spent in posters, he was advised to remain away, a fact creditable to the people. Mrs. DEVEREUX BLAKE, of New-York, recently had a large audience, in the best hall of the city, to hear her speak on "Soldier and Victim." There is a very strong feeling against the woman question in this region, and many persons still cherish the old-time prejudice against women as speakers; but, notwithstanding, Mrs. BLAKE was listened to and her words quite frequently applauded.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The old settlers of Chicago are forming a society.

Charleston, S. C., thinks a paid Fire Department desirable.

Toledo indulges in "mush and milk suppers," at great expense, the proceeds being devoted to the increase of Sunday-school libraries.

Rev. D. N. ADAMS, a Methodist clergyman, was stricken with paralysis in the pulpit in Wakefield, N. H., while delivering a sermon, on Sunday, Jan. 15.

It is noted as a remarkable fact that the farmers deposit far more money than the navy-yard workmen in the savings banks at Portsmouth, N. H.

Several attempts have recently been made to fire Washington University in St. Louis by some scoundrel who unfortunately has not yet been detected.

An insane man leaped from a railroad-train in Missouri, last week, while it was running at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour, and was not seriously injured.

Some Pennsylvania papers are expressing very plainly their disapproval of Gov. GEARY'S action in pardoning RICHARD FICKEN before he had been tried and convicted, and in remitting the forfeiture of his bail.

Gen. TERRY is about to remove his headquarters from Atlanta to Louisville, and, it is said, will bring more troops into Kentucky to assist the civil authorities in punishing offenders against the laws.

The Republicans of Michigan will hold a State Convention in Lansing on Thursday, Feb. 23, to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of JAMES V. CAMPBELL, and two Regents of the State University.

It is rumored that the Regents of the University of Michigan have again elected President ANGELL, of the Vermont University, as the President of their institution, and that this time he will accept.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says that the election of Mr. HITCHCOCK as United States Senator from Nebraska was effected by the votes of the independent Republicans and the Democrats.

Statistics in the Troy *Press* go to show that in Cohoes a capital of $3,252,000 is employed in the manufacture of knit goods, giving employment to 4,941 operatives, and turning out $6,376,360 worth of goods annually.

The Indian Agent for the Lake Superior district has hastened to deny that an Indian had been skinned alive for killing his wife in his district. He says that the neighbors only talked about skinning him.

The report of the Controller of Philadelphia (the Controller makes reports in that happy city) shows that the total expenditures in 1870 were $11,492,909, and that the total debt of the city, on the 1st inst., was $48,263,334.

A physician in Memphis, Tenn., has presented a modest little bill for $3,219 for attendance at the jail when required, from May 13 to Dec. 1, 1870, there being 188 prisoners confined there during that time.

A Charleston merchant estimates that the rice crop of the entire South in 1870-'71 will be about 85,850 casks. He expects 36,500 casks from South Carolina, 28,000 from Georgia, 20,350 from Louisiana, and the small remainder from North Carolina.

The recitation by a class in the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, was suddenly interrupted, on Thursday last, by flames bursting forth from beneath the Professor's platform. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

A will, bearing date of 1855, has been proved fraudulent in Providence by the fact that the paper on which it is written contains the water-mark "A. P. Co., superfine," when no paper thus marked was sold before the year 1860.

The Omaha *Tribune* congratulates the State of Nebraska upon the election of Hon. PHINEAS W. HITCHCOCK as United States Senator, saying it is a victory not of men but of principles; of political honor over political corruption.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Friday last says that the whole State of Kentucky, as evidenced by the decided tone of the Press, is waking up to the necessity of putting a short and complete stop to the Kuklux outrages that have done so much to mar its fair fame.

A monument of Italian marble on a granite base has just been erected over the remains of Ex-President PIERCE, in the cemetery in Concord, N. H. It is fifteen feet in height, and bears the simple inscription: "FRANKLIN PIERCE. Born Nov. 23, 1804. Died Oct. 8, 1869."

The Old Settlers' eighth annual festival in Buffalo commences, to-morrow evening, with a tea-party, and lasts three days, closing up with a grand ball. There is no end of fun at these unique annual gatherings, and as the proceeds are devoted to charitable objects, they are the means of lasting good.

The Boston *Transcript* contradicts current rumors by saying that Miss LOUISA M. ALCOTT was at Rome on the 18th of December in better health than usual—so well, indeed, that she had resumed her pen, and was "simmering" away on *Joe's Boys*, expecting to return home in the Spring or the early Summer.

A West Virginia paper reports that the people of that State are emigrating to the West to "a fearful extent" and that everybody seems to wish to go out because nobody is coming in. It appeals to the Legislature to take immediate measures to attract immigrants.

By a deed lately executed in a New-Hampshire village, the buyer bound himself to give a suitable maintenance to the seller through his natural life, to pay him $2 50 annually on the 1st of September, to keep him in tobacco "and the other necessaries of life," and to give him a decent burial at his death.

A few years ago Montreal was largely owned by people of French extraction, and they were greatly in the majority. But now those of English birth are rapidly gaining upon them, and in fact the number of the English voters is greater by 1,400 than the French in a total of about 18,500.

Accounts from the planters lead the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* to look for a heavy falling off in cotton production next year, and a corresponding increase in food crops. It intimates that the cotton crop of Georgia, from all causes, will fall off twenty-five per cent., or upward of 100,000 bales.

A paper of some pretensions, published in enlightened Massachusetts, told its readers last week that it had been "informed by reliable authority that a ribbon of black silk placed around a child's neck has arrested the progress of that dreadful disease, the croup." It does not tell how tightly that ribbon was drawn.

Judge URIAH MILLSAPS, of Mississippi, has decided that planters cannot collect for rent of their lands and tenements unless the assignment was for a specified amount in money. Under this decision those who rent for cotton or corn, as has frequently been done, can collect nothing by law.

Hon. THOMAS L. TULLOCK, of Washington, has given $1,000 to the Methodist Theological Society recently transferred from Concord, N. H., to Boston, in memory of his son, THOMAS L. TULLOCK, Jr., a Paymaster in the United States Navy, who lost his life by the sinking of the *Oneida*.

At a recent meeting of the Faculty of Union College, at Schenectady, of which CHAS. A. AIKEN was President and JONATHAN PEARSON Secretary, resolutions of sympathy were adopted on the death of EDWARD C. DELAVAN, formerly a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, and the contributor of a valuable cabinet to the institution.

A Montreal paper says that Mrs. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, whose sudden death was announced in the TIMES on Saturday morning, never fully recovered the shock of her late husband's death at the hands of an assassin, and that she soon afterward showed symptoms of heart disease. It was only a few days previous to her sudden death that her medical adviser, Dr. SCHMIDT, informed her that she might die at any moment.

The following is a specimen brick (if we may be allowed the expression) from a very able and exhaustive article on the "Finite and the Infinite," in a Chicago quarterly: "What is present is, therefore, Otherness in general, or a universal Being-for-Other, which, because it is a *single* Being-for-Other, is more properly Being-for-One. That is, the Singleness of the determination sublates the Otherness."

The Philadelphia Alumni of Yale College dined together, on Thursday evening, at the Continental Hotel. In responding to one of the toasts, Prof. NORTHROP suggested that there should be a Council of Advice among the Alumni, even if they were not admitted to the rights of the Corporation. Prof. SILLIMAN said the great need of Yale is books; that in no department of study, unless it be ecclesiastical or political science, are there sufficient books.

THE WAYLAND TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars of the Double Murder by Mrs. Hess at Wayland, N. Y.—Insanity Supposed to be the Cause.

From the Rochester Democrat-Chronicle, Jan. 20.

Information was received in this city yesterday that a double murder had been committed in Wayland, Steuben County. The circumstances of this terrible affair, so far as they have been ascertained, are these: Mrs. MARY M. HESS, widow of Dr. H. H. HESS, left her home at an early hour yesterday morning, and proceeding to a place where she found WM. H. LEWIS, a well-known citizen of Wayland, drew a pistol from under her cloak and deliberately shot him dead. She then walked three-quarters of a mile to the house of her brother, WARREN NORTHROP, which is on her farm, and called him out of the dining-room into a bedroom, pretending that she wanted to transact some business with him. They sat on the side of a bed together, and, before half a dozen words were exchanged, the sister drew forth a pistol and shot her brother in the side of the head, the ball lodging in the rear part of the skull. He died at 4 o'clock yesterday. After Mrs. HESS had committed the deed she coolly walked out of the room into the road. She was met by a neighbor, who stopped her and asked her what was the matter. She replied not to interfere, as her work was not done.

The woman who has perpetrated this crime is known in this city. She is about forty years of age, and was the wife of Dr. HESS, who died in Wayland in 1869. He was a regular practicing physician, and had accumulated a large amount of property, which he left to his wife. The mother of Mrs. HESS resides at Springwater, a short distance from Wayland. The family is respectable, and well known in Steuben County. Dr. HESS has relatives living in this city.

We are informed by a regular practicing physician of this city, who knew Mrs. HESS for the last fifteen years, and who prescribed for her at various times during that period, that he discovered in her, twelve years ago, what he then thought to be symptoms of delirium. She came to our informant to be treated for a bodily ailment which he considered to be fictitious and existing only in the mind. She insisted on receiving medicine, and simple prescriptions were given her. During the war he did not counsel with her, but she would at intervals call on some physician and describe to him the same symptoms. About five years ago she renewed her visits, and she called upon the physician in this city at intervals up to the 18th of last October. The complaint was always the same. Since last November she has been in this city once every two weeks for treatment. From her own conversation it was plain that her mind was affected. She always appeared despondent when she called, and would say at intervals that she knew she would die soon or do some desperate act. The last time she called she said she would have to pay a few hundred dollars about the 18th of January, which was a debt contracted by one of her relatives. The brother whom she killed has, it is said, been supported by her for a long time, and she alluded to the fact several times as though she felt it an imposition on her. The disease which she believed afflicted her has impaired her general health and probably produced a mental derangement which led to this fearful tragedy. The unfortunate woman has a son about sixteen years of age.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Jan. 20.

How many others had been selected for the harvest of death by this woman, no one knows, but it is generally believed she intended to kill more, if not all, of her brother's family. She took the affair with great coolness, and remarked that worse work had been done at her own house than that enacted at the house of her brother. Slight rumors of jealousy are current. LEWIS was friendly toward Mrs. HESS, and it is said that Mrs. LEWIS was not entirely satisfied with his conduct. On Sunday evening last Mrs. LEWIS came upon Mr. LEWIS and Mrs. HESS in the vestibule of the church, and, unobserved, overheard earnest conversation between them. And this is all we know of it.

Yesterday she made application for an insurance upon her life for $3,000, and was found to be eligible. The application was taken.

Mrs. HESS was the widow of Dr. HENRY HESS, who died here eight or ten years since, leaving his widow in good circumstances. It is understood she was worth $30,000 or $40,000. She has a son about fifteen years of age—a bright, promising lad. He was attending school at Bath at the time of the murder. He was brought here today. Mrs. HESS was about forty-seven years of age.

Mr. WM. H. LEWIS was an old resident of Wayland, operating quite extensively in grain, lumber, &c. He was generally and highly esteemed, a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and there is no one among this people whom I have seen believes him guilty of any impropriety of conduct. He leaves a wife and three daughters, two of whom are married and the other grown up. His age was about fifty-two years. He was a good man, a useful citizen, and there is a general and deep feeling of public indignation here because of his murder.

Mr. WARREN NORTHRUP was a brother of WILLIAM NORTHRUP, postmaster of this village, and was aged about forty-five years. He was a brother of the woman who murdered him, and was a school teacher by profession and occupation. He leaves a highly respectable family, of a wife and two children—a young man aged eighteen, and a daughter of about sixteen. Deceased was a talented man, and was very generally esteemed.

There does not appear to be a great deal of public exasperation toward Mrs. HESS. The better and cooler judgment of citizens here assign insanity as the cause of the act. She was an excitable woman, and of course a great many little expressions she has made in the past, are readily magnified into something important in connection with this tragedy. But there are few here who can possibly believe that the act was premeditated by a cool head and rational mind.

Sheriff BOYD, of Bath, came on this afternoon and took possession of the prisoner, Mrs. HESS. She is to be detained here in the custody of Deputy Sheriff L. W. SECOR, until after the inquest and examination, when she will be sent to the jail at Bath.

Points to be Considered by the Navy Department.

It has always been considered of the utmost importance to have "ships of war" constructed in the most thorough manner. A few dollars saved at the expense of good workmanship is wretched economy. To get vessels built in the best manner possible was one of the many reasons why all maritime nations have national dockyards. And we have never heard of any person claiming that private shipbuilders ever did the same quality of work as is done by the Government. In national dockyards the quality of work is the prime consideration. In private ship-yards the profit is first thought of; quality is a secondary matter; which, in conjunction with the vicious system of subletting the various parts of the ship to separate contractors, precludes the possibility of having war vessels built in the best manner. The money expended on vessels built at navy-yards is all distributed among the workmen, but when built by contract, the contractors always expect a profit of twenty-five to thirty per cent. This is taken from the workmen and materials to make up their gains.

During our late war these facts were abundantly illustrated. For instance, the *Chattanooga*, a vessel that never finished her trial trip, was an utter failure in point of speed, the prime requisite in her case, and is now too defective to send to sea, wholly on account of bad workmanship and worse material. The *Idaho* is in the same category. There are also the so-called "light-draft monitors," designed by an amateur and built by private ship-builders, which are the laughing stock of the world. They proved to be a heavy draft on the Treasury. The Government was glad to get rid of all the vessels built by contract during the late war, as they were worthless for war purposes.

The English Government has been no more successful in this respect than our own. The iron-clad *Captain* is a case in point, which seems to cover the whole ground. This vessel, designed by an amateur, capsized in a Summer squall in a comparatively smooth sea, carrying five hundred souls into eternity. Here was a vessel built in face of the earnest objections of professionals whose business it was to investigate problems of that character. The sad result proved the correctness of their deductions, and the soundness of the doctrine that Governments should build their war vessels.

Another of the causes that compelled maritime nations to establish national dockyards, was that they could have control of their own work, not only as regards quality, but also in the time of building. The records of our own Government, as well as all others, prove the soundness of this policy. The proofs were too often exhibited during the recent struggle of the Union, when private builders kept the Government waiting year after year with specious, but unfulfilled promises.

This is a question of vital importance to the country. Instead of closing the navy-yards and allowing the machinery to become useless from disuse, it would be good economy and highly advantageous to the nation to gradually increase the facilities of the different dockyards for doing the greatest possible amount of work in the least time, so that should an emergency arise, the Government would have absolute control of the time and quality of the public work. It would be false economy and bad policy to place the Government in a position that in such an emergency would subject it to the whims of private individuals.

Death of a Venerable Lady in Syracuse.

From the Syracuse Journal, Jan. 18.

The death of Mme. MARY HARROD GREENOUGH, one of the oldest, although a recent resident of this city, deserves more than a passing notice. Mme. GREENOUGH was the relic of WM. GREENOUGH, the largest publisher of school Bibles prior to the establishment of the Bible Societies' publications, and the first printer of fine editions of books in this country; she was one of the small band of survivors of the era of the Revolution, and she retained a vivid personal recollection of the most prominent actors therein, among whom she was associated from her earliest infancy. Several of the officers of the Revolutionary Army were her father's personal friends; among whom was an uncle of hers, Maj. SAMUEL TREAT, who had command at Fort Mifflin, below Philadelphia, where he was killed during an attack by the English. Her sister, next younger than herself, married Judge THOMAS ADAMS, son of JOHN ADAMS, one of the most active revolutionists and the second President of the United States, so that she was early brought in contact with the principal actors in the great revolutionary drama, and the first years of our political existence. Her memory for dates and events was marvelous up to a very late period of her life, as was also her recollection of [illegible] and their works. Her interest in [illegible] was kept alive in maturer years by the connection of her family therewith. In the War of 1812 her younger brother, CHARLES HARROD, acted as Quartermaster-General to Gen. JACKSON at the memorable battle of New-Orleans, of which city he was a resident for more than sixty years, and died just before his oldest sister, the subject of this notice. Mme. GREENOUGH has been remarkable for great activity, physical and mental. She used often to walk for exercise from Boston out to Quincy, to visit her sister, even after she was seventy years old, and up to the time of her sister's death. Until the failure of her sight, some ten or more years ago, she was a constant writer, with an extensive correspondence, which she personally maintained as long as she could see to write. For some years she has been unable, by reason of the failure of her sight, to either read or write; but her faculties remained unimpaired until the last, and she well remembered, with a minuteness of detail truly wonderful, most of the important events, of some of which she was an eye-witness, that have occurred subsequently to the Revolution.

In Gen. WASHINGTON'S progress through the Northern States, after he was elected President, he was a guest at her father's house, and she well remembered him and all the particulars connected with the visit, and also the subsequent visit of the French Generals who served in the war.

She was not of the Puritan stock, but of old English Episcopalian descent, but one of her ancestors was Rev. SAMUEL TREAT, the compeer of ELLIOTT as the friend of the Indians. He was the son of the early Gov. TREAT, of Connecticut. Her faith, like that of the elder and younger ADAMS, was Unitarian; her life was one of self-sacrifice, active charity and Christian faith; liberal and unexacting toward others, with a genial spirit for the young, she lived the life of the truly righteous, and, without pain or suffering, died the death of the blessed.

The Wreck of the Ship Britannia—Narrative of One of the Crew.

From the Boston Herald, Jan. 19.

The particulars of the burning of the ship *Britannia* off George's Banks, and the escape of the crew in an open boat to Yarmouth, N. S., have been previously mentioned. A day or two since eight of the crew arrived in Boston. They were all more or less frost-bitten, and upon their arrival they were visited by Collector RUSSELL, who, upon learning their condition, made arrangements for having every care and comfort bestowed upon them; and, yesterday afternoon, he had them transferred to a tug-boat to Chelsea, where they were taken to the hospital. The experience of the crew after leaving the burning ship is thus told by one of them: After getting into the long-boat, and before we could get clear of the ship, she gave a lurch, and the sea took us away with such force that it wrenched the stem nearly out of the boat, and we only saved it by cutting the hawser. We backed off, and the carpenter set to work and patched it up in good shape, so that it carried us to our journey's end instead of Davy Jones' locker. The life-boat was tied to the stern of the long-boat—no one in her—when a great wave came down and split her in two. We cast her off, as she was useless. After we repaired our stem, and made all tight, we rowed back to the ship and kept near to her. The fire did not break out, but smoke was coming thick and fast out of every seam and crack in her. The sea was running mountains high at the time and the wind blowing great guns. We lay by the ship in this way until about 8 o'clock that night, when she blazed up, a sheet of flame on the top of the raging waters. It was a grand sight, but we did not think so much of it at the time as of our own fate. It was dismal, I tell you; but we found it was no use to remain longer where we were, and made sail on the boat, the wind having moderated a little. We lay our course for the nearest land to the east, which was Nova Scotia—the wind being west, you see, we could not make the American shore, though we were quite near to it. The wind was bitterly cold, and we were wet to the skin all the time, and had to take our turn at baling as well as we were able. It was hard work to keep her afloat, as the sea kept continually breaking in upon us. We had plenty to eat, but not having much water, were put upon an allowance of three biscuits and a pint of water a day. We had abundance of salt meat, but did not dare to eat it, for fear of thirst. A boy ate a piece of salt beef tongue; he had become so hungry after a time, and the consequence was, not having fresh water to drink, he took to drinking the salt water. This made him crazy, and he got so bad that we had to tie him. It was while holding and helping to tie him that I got this black eye. We kept on before the wind, wet, hungry, suffering and freezing. It was a terrible struggle with death. For five days, five ages filled with horror, we were churned and tossed about, suffering all that men could suffer and live, when the welcome sight of land greeted our eyes.

It was on the fifth morning, about 8 o'clock, when we landed at a place called Cheleong Point, on Tusket Island.

An Exciting Scene—Four Men Imprisoned in a Tunnel by Fire.

From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 19.

On Wednesday evening the water-works tunnel was the scene of a most thrilling disaster, involving the greatest danger to four men who were at work therein. The engine-house and sheds over and around the mouth of the shaft were totally destroyed by fire. The following are the circumstances connected with the accident:

In one corner of a shed, fifty or sixty feet from the engine, was kept a barrel of "non-explosive" petroleum fluid. This fluid was used for lighting purposes in the engine-room, and above ground only, lard oil being used underground. About 6 o'clock the engineer went to the barrel to draw some oil to fill the lamps for the night. He had in his hand a lantern with a tight globe, and did not dream of danger, as the oil was, of course, "non-explosive," and he had done it a hundred times before. While drawing the oil the gas that escaped from the barrel ignited. In an instant the barrel exploded, scattering the blazing oil in every direction. The engineer fortunately escaped with but a slight scorching.

The flames spread in every direction with great rapidity. The buildings were constructed of pine and were soon wholly enveloped, and nothing whatever could be done by the men at the works to arrest the progress of the fire.

Immediately upon the breaking out of the fire the first concern of those above ground, was for the four men at work in the tunnel below. A large fan or blower is kept in constant operation, to supply fresh air to the workmen, conducted in a pipe through the entire length, and also to draw out the noxious gases which at various points escape from the fissures in the clay. The fire soon caused the stoppage of the engine and the greatest fears were entertained that the supply of air being cut off, the escaping gases and the smoke and heat from the fire—many burning boards and timbers falling down the shaft—would make the air in the tunnel so foul as to cause suffocation. There they were 3,000 feet from shore, in that little "hole" under the lake, and without the slightest hope of relief until the fire could be extinguished. A large crowd of people gathered at the spot, and the imminent peril of the men was the all-absorbing topic of conversation.

As soon as the mouth of the shaft could be approached, the men shouted down with all their strength, it being thought that the men might have discovered their danger and made their way toward the shaft. But there was no response, and many believed that all had perished. A light was first lowered to the bottom of the shaft to ascertain the condition of the air. When it was found that it burned, though dimly, there was more room for hope. One of the workmen volunteered to go down. A rope was fastened around his body and he was lowered down the shaft. The air was almost stifling, and one of the mules lay dead near the shaft. Notwithstanding the heat and foul air, "Jimmy" plunged bravely into the tunnel, and groped his way outward in search of the men. He had not gone far till he met one of them coming out. This was fully two hours after the breaking out of the fire. The man said that they were all right, and business brought him toward the shaft, and when ten or twelve hundred feet from it he began to observe the heat and stifling air. He then knew that something unusual had happened, and was hurrying forward to learn what it was when he met "Jimmy."

GOSSIP OF THE TURF.

How the Rules of the National Trotting Convention Have Been Disregarded—New Rules Needed—Trotting on the Ice—The Fastest Time on the Running Tracks.

The experience of the past year has demonstrated that the rules adopted for the government of trotting contests by the National Trotting Convention, that assembled at the Everett House on the 2d day of February, 1870, are quite imperfect and inadequate, and have had but little effect in reforming the abuses of the turf. The fault was not so much in the rules, however, as in the judges who failed to enforce them. Imperfect as the laws are, had their intention been strictly carried out, many abuses of the sport would have been checked.

The following are a few of the instances where, although the rules are plain enough, the judges have failed to obey them. At the Fleetwood and Prospect Park Courses, reporters and outsiders were allowed in the judges' stand on every race day and during the racing. This was also the case at the Buffalo meeting. A driver by the name of BROWN and PETER MANEE, both of whom were ruled off a Pennsylvania course in 1869, for trickery, were allowed to drive at Fashion Course, Fleetwood Park, and at Buffalo. BROWN was the man who drove *Henry Harley* in the great race at Buffalo, which created so much discussion and dissatisfaction at the time. Horses have been repeatedly trotted under different names on different courses, and, frequently, without any name at all being given, and this in direct violation of the rules, and with the knowledge of the judges. Running their horses has been the practice with some drivers rather than trotting, and in many cases the old habit of shouting has been indulged in unrebuked.

In view of these facts, which are well known to most patrons of the turf, would it not be well for the Convention, at their meeting in Buffalo week after next, to enact some rules for the government of the judges in a race, and place a severe penalty on their failure to strictly carry out the trotting rules. At the meeting held at the Everett House last year the delegates were in too much of a hurry to get through their work, and enacted several laws that were foolish, more that were unwise, and not a few that were contradictory. The experience of the past season has, however, been a good teacher, and at the coming meeting it is to be hoped that more wisdom will be shown, and a careful revision of the trotting rules be made.

Trotting on the ice, although rather cold sport for those who may occupy the position of judges or witnesses, is an exciting pastime, and seems to be rapidly growing in favor. During the past week regular meetings were held at Saratoga and Goshen, and at Worcester they had three days' fine sport on Lake Quinsigamond, liberal purses being offered and several horses taking part.

Before leaving the trotting question, it must be remembered that the colt trotting stakes recently offered by the Prospect Park Association will close on the 1st of February, and owners must be lively about making their entries. The indications are that the nominations will be numerous, and the sport even better than it was last season. More horses appeared in races last year than in any previous season, and the number of running contests at all distances was 474, showing an excess over the year 1869 of 143. Want of space forbids the names of the winners in all these events, but the best time made at each distance is very interesting, and will be found, with the name of the winning horse, in the table below:

Horse.	Sire.	Distance.	Time.
Flash of Lightning	Lightning	¾ mile	1:17½
Judge Curtis	Lexington	1 mile	1:43¼
Pompey Payne	Vandal	1⅛ miles	1:57½
R. B. Connolly	Lexington	1¼ miles	2:10
Glenelg	Citadel	1½ miles	2:37¾
Kingfisher	Lexington	1⅝ miles	2:59½
Marion	Lexington	1¾ miles	3:09¼
The Banshee	Lexington	2 miles	3:35½
Helmbold	Australian	2¼ miles	4:03¾
Helmbold	Australian	2½ miles	4:33¼
Helmbold	Australian	3 miles	5:30
Helmbold	Australian	4 miles	7:32½
Enquirer	Leamington	1 m. h'ts	1:44¾ 1:44¾
Blarney Stone	Rhynodine	1 m. h'ts	1:45 1:44¾
Morgan Scout	John Morgan	2 m. heats	2:37¾
Blarney Stone	Rhynodine	3 m. heats	5:37
Morgan Scout	John Morgan	4 m. heats	7:32½
Lobelia	Bonny Scotland	1½ m. hurd.	3:27¼
Lobelia	Bonny Scotland	2 m. hurdles	3:54½

It is difficult to tell which record is best, that of *Enquirer* or *Blarney Stone*, in the race of mile heats, and therefore the full time is given. In the other races of heats, only the best heat is given.

The following is a list of owners of race-horses in England whose winnings in 1870 amounted to three thousand pounds and upward. Mr. Meery heads the list with £14,890; W. Graham, £12,550; Lord Falmouth, £11,130; Baron Rothschild, £9,535; Joseph Dawson, £8,168; T. V. Morgan, £7,110; H. Savil, £5,617; Mr. Johnestone, £4,877; G. Payne, £4,566; Mr. Cartwright, £4,295; Count F. De Lagrange, £4,121; Lord Zetland, £3,702; Sir J. Hawley, £3,600; Mr. Launde, £3,254; Mr. Chaplin, £3,160; Mr. Bowes, £3,020.

Funeral of Major-Gen. Edwin R. V. Wright—Military and Masonic Honors.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral obsequies of Major-Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT took place from his late residence, the Forest House, on Oakland-avenue, Jersey City. Gen. WRIGHT had for many years borne a prominent part in New-Jersey politics, and his connection with the Bar and military of the State makes his loss severely felt. His funeral was attended by deputations from the military, from the Bar, and from the Masonic fraternity, of which he was until lately a working member, and by a large concourse of citizens. It had been the expressed wish of deceased that he should be buried with military honors; and in accordance with his wish, the First Brigade, composed of the Fourth Regiment N. J. N. S. G., the First Battalion, and Battery A, was called out. The different bodies formed on Grand-street, with the right resting on Washington-street, at noon, in full-dress uniform, and marched to the late residence of the deceased, on Bergen Hill. Gen. WRIGHT had a long connection with the Bar, and in his honor the Courts were adjourned, and the members of the Bar passed a number of resolutions of regret, and met in a body at Taylor's Hotel at 12 o'clock, whence they were conveyed in a body to the place at which the services took place. A large number of Masons were present, and the Jersey City Board of Aldermen were present in a body. Mourning badges were worn by the military and by the Masons.

At the house the services were conducted by Rev. L. L. NOBLE, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Gen. WRIGHT was a communicant. Both at the house and at the cemetery the various bands were consolidated, and appropriate dirges were played.

At 3 o'clock, the procession, consisting of about 3,000 persons, was formed in the following order: First, the hearse, drawn by six horses, containing the body, borne in a rose-wood case, which bore the inscription:

Major-Gen. EDWIN R. V. WRIGHT,
Died Jan. 20, 1871,
Aged 59 years, 18 days,

and followed by the pall-bearers, representing the various bodies to which deceased had belonged; from the Bar, Chancellor A. O. ZABRISKIE and Judge RANDOLPH; from the Masons, WM. H. CHILD and P. J. BOWLES, and from the military, Gens. ALEX. SHALER, HATFIELD, RUNYON and PLUME. After these came the soldiers, members of the Bar and the Board of Aldermen, in carriages, and the Masonic fraternity, in regalia, followed by the citizens, and bands playing the Dead March. From the house the procession moved to the old Bergen burial-ground, where other members of Gen. WRIGHT's family are interred.

On arrival at the cemetery the usual volley was fired. The body was then placed in the receiving vault, when the military withdrew. The beautiful burial service of the Masonic Brotherhood was then performed by Hoboken Lodge F. and A. M., WM. MORRIS, W. M., of which deceased had been a member. By resolution of the Board of Aldermen, the flags on the public buildings were ordered to be lowered and draped, and symbols of mourning were shown on many private houses.

The Bloodthirsty Williamsburg Youth.

The unknown young ruffian who has struck terror into the hearts of the female population of the upper portion of Williamsburg, by his unaccountable stabbing of six or seven of them in the public streets, is still at large. Capt. MULLEN and his officers yesterday arrested three or four boys answering the description given by the maimed girls, but none of them were identified as the culprit. It is believed by many that the bloodthirsty youth is a female in a boy's apparel, but the Police have different opinions, Capt. MULLEN himself believing that the perpetrator is an insane man of stunted growth. The mysterious outrages have caused intense excitement in Williamsburg, so much so that young women are afraid to walk the streets unattended.

"Jumper Lively" in a New Role—He Threatens to Kill a Whole Family and Turns Them into the Street.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES MURRAY, alias "Jumper Lively," a notorious and desperate thief of more than ordinary political influence, effected an entrance to the residence of Mrs. CATHARINE MCKIOELL, No. 65 Broadway, Williamsburg, and by flourishing a formidable Bowie knife over the heads of the inmates, scared them all into the street. Having thus taken possession of the premises, the bold ruffian was about making a survey when assistance reached the terrified family, and he was disarmed and handed over to Roundsman WORMALD, who escorted him to the Fourth-street Station-house, where he was detained. The atrocious outrages perpetrated by this "knuck" in all the cities of the Union are well known to the Police and a certain class of politicians.

POLITICAL.

Third Assembly District Grant Club.

At an adjourned meeting of the Grant Club of the Third Assembly District, held on Saturday evening, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers: President, WILLIAM GRASSE; Vice-Presidents, Frank McGee and Thomas Barry; Secretaries, James Fleming and Thomas E. Foley; Treasurer, John J. Foley; Delegates to the General Committee, John J. Foley, William Grasse, John H. Fanning, John Heckler, Richard O'Keefe, John W. Bremmer, William Campbell, Henry Kruger, James Fleming, George W. Hendrickson. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Administration of Gen. GRANT.

Seventeenth Assembly District Grant Club.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District was held on Saturday evening, at the hall corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club. The meeting was well attended. The following officers and delegates to the Central Committee were elected: Col. Joel W. Mason, President; David B. Mellish and S. R. Wells, Vice-Presidents; Benj. F. Finley and H. B. Smith, Secretaries; Geo. W. Cregier, Treasurer; Julius Reiche, Sergeant-at-Arms; John R. Russell, Benj. K. Phelps, Lansing C. Moore, Charles A. Flammer, Wm. J. O'Bryon, Thos. S. Berry, R. Textor, E. O. Jenkins, Samuel Minnes and Wilson Berryman, delegates to the Central Committee. The organization was completed by the appointment of the usual committees, and a special committee was appointed to draft resolutions indorsing the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and giving expressions to the sentiments of the Club in favor of reform in the party organization in this City.

Pigeon-Shooting—The Great Match Between Paine and Bogardus.

The preliminaries in the great pigeon-shooting match between IRA A. PAINE, the champion, and A. H. BOGARDUS, of Elkhart, Ill., have been arranged, and the affair is to take place on Wednesday next, on the grounds of the hotel at the Corners, near Union Course, Long Island. This is the old place of the late HIRAM WOODRUFF. The match is for $500 a side and the champion badge; 100 birds each; the rules of the Rhode Island Sportsmen's Club to govern. PAINE has beaten WARD, the Canada champion, MILES JOHNSON of New-Jersey, WM. TAYLOR and TINKER. BOGARDUS has beaten PAINE once, and has the record of killing 100 birds in succession from a plunge trap. The coming match will be a tight one, and the betting men hardly know where to place the odds.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars For This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Blatchford.

Nos.
158—J. M. Anderson vs. Schooner William B. Mann.
32—Knaff & Ferden vs. Schooner Caroline.
18—Wm. M. Tapscott vs. Steam-boat G. H. Starbuck.
35—Jose De Rivera vs. M. A. Wilder.

Nos.
31—Eleazer Penney vs. Steam-boat J. S. Stevens, et al.
25—New-York and Baltimore Transportation Co. vs. Ferry-boat Pacific.
27—Michael McCaffrey vs. Steam-tug Charles Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
187—Sykes vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
189—Thompson vs. Fargo.
191—Same vs. Same.
193—Cluse vs. Cattrell.
194—Bell vs. Waterbury.
195—Wetzler vs. Fink.
196—Bensel vs. Oliver.
197—Whelan vs. Morris.
198—Bensel vs. Oliver.
199—Whelan vs. Morris.
200—Cluse vs. Cattrell.
201—Feinholtz vs. Ross.
204—Maitland vs. Whitlock.

Nos.
205—McCormick vs. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.
206—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.
207—Same vs. Same.
208—Shaw vs. The Home Life Ins. Co.
209—Smith vs. Bodine.
210—Price vs. Price.
211—Lane vs. Andrews.
212—Bowers vs. Greene.
213—Dent vs. North American Steam-ship Co.
61—Walker vs. Warren.
214—Rickard vs. Fitzgerald.
215—Mass vs. Voikening.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
220—East N. Y. & Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
205—Bardell vs. La Coste.
273—Crowley vs. Smith.
9—Plumer vs. Stern.
11—Andrews vs. Brooklyn Dye-wood Co.
15—Fleishauer vs. Tuska.
311—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
23—Security Ins. Co. vs. Schultz.
64—Wilson vs. McLean.
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land Co.

Nos.
289½—Woodward Steam Pump Manuf'g Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.
435½—Leyfaith vs. Karzen Knabe.
367—Gottberg vs. N. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
141—James vs. Schmidt.
25—McCullom vs. Plantz.
27—Kaufman vs. Doane.
31—Ferguson vs. Sayre.
1—(R. C.) Everett vs. Garrison.
55½—Van Ness vs. Bloss.
145—The Stuyvesant Bank vs. Nat. Mechanics' Banking Asso'n.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
158—Oddie vs. Goodyear.
260—Wright, Administrator, &c., vs. Holbrook.
258—Stagg vs. Cumberland & Penn. Coal Co.
272—Stokes vs. Johnson.
24—Bliss vs. Levy, Impleaded, &c.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
14—French et al. vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.
18½—Tallman, vs. Cudlip.

Nos.
172—Rogers vs. Moon.
228—Bernhard vs. Seligman.
256—Brodie, &c., vs. Andrews.
970½—Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
72—McMillan vs. Knox.
1710—Russell vs. Minor.
34—Barstow vs. Hansen.
144½—Wilson vs. Stylwell.
42—Bentz vs. Thurber.
92—Dayton vs. Johnson.
96—Connolly vs. Hamill.
98—Berrian vs. Sandford.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
40—Street vs. Smith.
52—Washington Ice Co. vs. Heall.
54—Del. Lack. & West. R. R. Co. vs. Barr.
64—Appleby vs. Appleby.
74—Osgood vs. Hall.

Nos.
78—Jones vs. Matthews.
83—Strakosch vs. Curtis.
125—Zantom vs. Groh.
129—Galinger vs. Galinger.
133—Kinsman vs. Cunnington.
155—Cobanks vs. Wells.

The call commences at No. 100—Kelly vs. O'Brien.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
33—Millan vs. Graham.
449—Alger vs. Vanderpoel.
1043—Loftus vs. Novelty Iron Works.
307—Myron vs. Third Ave. R.R. Co.
475—Scott vs. Finnegan.
73—Goodenough Ho'shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien, sheriff, &c.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.
451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.

Nos.
447—Tiederman vs. O'Brien, sher'ff, &c.
163—Feeny vs. O'Brien, sheriff, &c.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
289—Kaas vs. O'Brien, sheriff, &c.
33—Sturgis vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
291—Coffey vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
39—Hope Mutual L. I. Co. vs. Soulter.
353—Buckman vs. Mongemroth.
231—Moon vs. Oppenheimer.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
48—Braun vs. Kelly.
570—Morgenthan vs. Hensley.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
350—Norris, adm'x, vs. Kohler.
326—Smith vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins Co.

Nos.
506—Simonson vs. Walker.
394—Harrison vs. Tinker.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
138—Funke vs. New-York Mutual Ins. Co.
78—Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr, &c.
298—Henderson vs. Mahoney.
356—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
610—Stroub vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Judges Alker, Shea and Gross.

Nos.
1—Bissicks vs. McKenzie.
2—Bogart vs. Bower.
3—Martin vs. Terry.
4—Bishop vs. Adler.
5—Becker vs. Keogh.
6—Walton vs. Horgan.
7—Same vs. Same.
8—Kisam vs. Benset.
9—McKeen vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
10—Williams vs. Wise.

Nos.
11—Kaiser vs. Richardson.
12—Wirtmer vs. Flecke.
13—Humphrey vs. Dunson.
14—Brookaw vs. Froese.
15—Etting vs. Klinker.
16—Gilbert vs. Macduff.
17—Irvine vs. Wilson.
18—Falk vs. Levy.
19—Hoffenburth vs. Muller.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 18.

Before Judge Sutherland.

IMPORTANT PRACTICE—STAYING EXECUTION ON APPEAL.

Charles W. Barker and John D. Hamlin vs. Elias H. Seaman.—The plaintiffs recovered a judgment against the defendant, which was docketed in Queens County, where defendant resided on the 31st day of October, 1870, and on the same day an execution was issued to the Sheriff of Queens County, by virtue of which the Sheriff levied upon certain personal property of the defendant on the 7th day of November following. After the issuing of the execution, but before the actual levy, and on the 4th day of November, the defendant perfected an appeal from said judgment, serving a copy of the usual undertaking on the plaintiffs' attorneys, but not on the Sheriff. The defendant now moves for a discharge of the levy, claiming that when his appeal was perfected the Sheriff was *per se* stayed from making the levy, and that service of the undertaking on the attorneys was all that is required. Judge SUTHERLAND concurred in this view of the case, saying that it was the duty of the plaintiff's attorneys to notify the Sheriff of the appeal. Motion granted, and levy discharged.

Norwood & Coggeshall, defendant's attorneys, for the motion; Fithian & Clark, plaintiffs' attorneys, opposed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..110¾
1,000 U. S 5-20 C., '64.108⅞
15,000 U. S 5-20 C., '65.108⅞
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........107¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.108⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.108⅞
5,000 do..........b3.108⅞
11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., s3..............108
2,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 94
17,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July...59¾
2,000 do..Ap.&Oct. 60¾
15,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.............88¼
5,000 Ark. 7s, Mem.& Little Rock R. 60
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 92¾
2,000 Erie 5th........ 80
1,000 Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st....... 90
5,000 M. So. S. F. B. 99
1,000 do............. 99¼
10,000 Cen. Pa. Gold B. 90¾
1,000 do............ 90¾
18,000 Union Pac. 1st. 77¾
20,000 Union P. 10s, In. 59
2,000 Pacific 7s, Guar. by St. of Mo... 96½
3,000 Alt.&T.H.2d Pf. 84¾
10,000 C. & N. W. Con. 87¾
3,060 do............ 87¾
1,000 Tol. & W., E. B. 78¾
5,000 Gt. West. 1st.. 90
5,000 C., R.I.&Pac.7s. 97½
3,000 Clev.&T. S.F.B.100¾
7,000 do................100¾
1,500 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st.102
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th.. 78¾
2,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10C. 94¾
5,000 C.,C.&Ind.C.1st. 83¾
2,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 83
10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs 89¾
10,000 do............ 89¾
100,000 do..........b3 90
70,000 do............ 90
20,000 do..........b3 90¾
50,000 do..bet. call. 90¾
30,000 do............ 90¾
70,000 do............ 90¼
25 Phenix Bank.......105
30 Mer. Ex. Bank....100
20 Ocean Bank....... 85
92 do............. 84½
200 Lake S. & M. So... 90¾
600 do............c 90¾
200 do..........b3 90¾
400 do...bet. call. 90¾

10 Pacific Mail....... 43¾
100 do...bet. call. 43¾
100 do............ 43⅝
900 N. Y. C. & H. R... 94¾
1600 do...bet. call. 94⅜
500 do............ 94¾
1500 do............ 94⅝
200 Reading R....s5.100
1100 do............100¾
200 do...bet. call.100¾
400 do.........b10.100¾
2300 do............100¼
1200 do............100⅜
200 West. U. Tel...... 47⅜
100 do............ 47⅜
200 do..bet.call. c 47⅜
200 Union Pacific..... 23⅞
200 do............ 23¼
200 do............ 23¾
200 do............ 23⅞
20 do............ 24¼
500 do...........b3 23⅞
100 do...........s3 23⅞
100 do...bet. call. 23⅞
300 do............ 24
400 Harlem...bet. call.132
200 Clev. & Pitts......105¾
100 Chic. & N.W.Pref. 84⅞
600 do............ 84⅜
50 do...bet. call. 84⅞
600 do...........s3 84⅞
600 N. J. Cen..........104
20 do............103¾
300 Chic. & Rock I.....106⅜
100 do............106⅜
100 do...bet. call.106⅜
200 do............106¾
14 Mil. & St. Paul.... 53⅜
100 do............c 53⅜
400 M.&St.P.Pf. b.c..c 73¾
100 Tol., W. & W...s60 51¾
100 Del., L. & West..104
100 Boston, H. & Erie. 2¾
300 do...bet. call. 2¾
200 Alt. & T. H...... 32¾
14 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 93¾
300 Ohio & Miss....... 33¾
50 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 72
7 New-Jersey R.....123¾
55 Morris & Essex.... 88¾
14 do............ 88⅜
100 H. & St. Jo. R.... 86⅜
500 do............ 87
550 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 99¾
100 do............ 99⅝
300 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 18⅜
50 do............ 18½
50 Alb.&Sus. bet.call. 89

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.111
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.108⅞
30,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65 new...........107¾
57,000 U. S.5-20 C., '67.108⅞
30,000 do........s3.108⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.108⅞
3,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R.108⅞
10,000 U.S. 6s, 10-40 C.108⅞
8,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...110¾
2,000 N. Car. old bds. 45¾
1,000 do.......... 46
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July... 59¾
7,000 do. Apl.& Oct. 61
1,000 La. 6s, levee bds 72
11,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss........ 88¾
12,000 U. P. R. 1st M. 77¾
10,000 U.P. 7s., L.G.bs. 67¾
100 Quick. Mining Co. 5¾
100 P. M. S. Co...b..c. 42¾
100 W. U. Tel....b. c. 47¾
100 Am. M. Un. Ex... 42¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call......b3. 94¾
200 do........... 94¾
600 do........s3. 94⅞

200 Canton Co....b. c. 70
10,000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs 89⅞
10,000 do..bet. call. 89⅞
300 Erie.......bet. call. 22⅞
1,300 Reading.......... 98
700 do............ 97¾
1,500 do............ 97⅞
300 do......bet. call. 98
200 do...........c. 97¾
400 L. S. & M. So..... 90⅜
300 do...bet. call. 90⅜
5 Panama........... 70
20 Rome & W.........125
100 Union Pacific...... 23
100 do............ 22⅞
400 Chic. & N.W.Pref. 84⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts......105⅜
100 Chic. & R. I.......106⅜
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 53⅜
200 Tol. Wab. & West. 51⅜
100 P.,Ft. W. & C. G.. 93⅜
500 Ohio & Miss....... 33⅜
800 do............ 33
1,200 do............ 32⅞
200 H. & St. Jos....b3. 86⅞
200 do.........Pref. 98⅞
300 Col. C. & Ind. C... 18⅞

MONDAY, Jan. 23—A. M.

The Wall-street and general Trade affairs of the past week show a liberal measure of improvement as the new year advances. A large business was done in Stocks, on a comfortable Money supply, for most of the week, at 7 ₱ cent., and also in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Southern and Western Produce. The transactions through the Custom-house are a third heavier than last January, and the amount of Foreign Goods thus far marketed is correspondingly ahead of last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are also running ahead, while the Exports of Specie now chiefly consist of Silver Bullion from the Pacific mines and Mexican silver received here in transitu. The rates of Exchange on London are firm, and now verge upon the gold shipping points, but no immediate signs appear that Gold Coin will be wanted for export before the Spring months, when an active movement, earlier than customary, would not be surprising, from the condition of trade in Foreign Imports. About one-half of the current crop has been received at the Cotton ports, and 1,200,000 bales out of the 2,800,000 or 3,000,000 bales which it is estimated we shall be able to spare to Europe out of a crop of four millions, have already been marketed abroad. The difference in Currency price from last year, as illustrated in our last weekly review, is about ten cents the pound, against 1870-71, while the difference in the Gold price abroad is about 7½ cents only—or as 120 is to 110 ₱ cent. for Gold. And the difference in quantity marketed abroad is nearly fifty ₱ cent. in favor of the present crop over that of 1869-70. The Breadstuffs, Provisions and Petroleum Exports this season are now gaining on last year, and with the aid of an exceptional demand, very considerable in the aggregate, for arms and other munitions of war from France and Germany, since September, the clearances from New-York are now $9,500,000 ahead of the previous Fiscal Year to date, while the increased entries of Foreign Goods, $25,600,000, are about balanced by the increased shipments of Gold and Silver, $25,100,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet moved, so far as the public are advised, in pursuance of the amended Funding Bill, which Congress granted last week. There is some gossip in the Washington "specials" about a London negotiation of the 5 ₱ cent. ten years' stock, authorized to the amount of $500,000,000 at par in Gold or in 5-20s, by way of equal exchange, but it seems questionable whether the story has any substantial foundation. Meanwhile, the United States Treasurer reports unemployed balances to the large sum of $128,117,000, of which $101,823,000 is in Gold, subject to $30,950,000 undrawn Gold deposits represented by Gold Notes or Certificates, held chiefly in Bank. The interest on United States 5-20s which might be saved by the investment of these enormous and wholly useless balances, would be nearly, if not quite, equal to the whole Income tax, under the revised Act of July 14, 1870, which Commissioner PLEASONTON says is susceptible of collection on individual incomes, *and which he is for doing away with altogether*. It is not surprising, in view of the singular and expensive hoarding policy of the Secretary, that the popular sentiment and the feeling already evinced in the Senate should respond to this proposition. The existing Acts of Congress in regard to Greenbacks and Gold direct the active circulation of $356,000,000 of the former and authorize the active employment of the whole Treasury surplus proper of Gold and 20 ₱ cent. of the Gold deposits, while, practically, only $330,000,000 of Greenbacks are now in use, and so inconsiderable a portion of the Gold in the Treasury disposed of, (a million per week,) that the surplus from Customs gains upon both the payments for Interest and the weekly sales. We are now near the 1st of February, with $101,823,000 on hand, as against $101,600,000 Feb. 1, 1870, and the proportion belonging to the Treasury is $70,923,000, against $51,208,000 last year. The Currency balance is now $26,294,000 against $8,690,000 in 1870. The National Bank Note Circulation has been increased $6,000,000, while the Greenback 3 ₱ cents have been withdrawn to a corresponding amount.

The weekly averages, of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of the City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 21, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,642,769
Decrease in Specie	469,909
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	801,354
Decrease in Deposits	1,713,744
Decrease in Circulation	61,530

	Jan. 22, '70.	Jan. 21, '71.	Jan. 14, '71.
National Capital	$73,035,000	$73,235,000	$73,435,000
Local Capital	12,069,898	13,335,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,104,898	$86,570,800	$86,564,800
Loans	259,392,756	270,853,811	269,211,022
Gold and Gold Notes	39,454,002	28,521,585	28,990,404
Other Legal Tenders	54,619,433	49,974,557	50,575,911
Deposits	207,479,823	211,690,030	213,403,774
Circulation	33,860,721	31,988,274	32,049,865
In Sub-Treasury	81,762,011	68,286,223	72,719,491

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Jan. 14, '71.	Jan. 21, '71.	Jan. 22, '70.
On deposit	$213,403,774	$211,690,030	$207,479,823
Circulation	32,049,865	31,988,274	33,860,221
Total	$245,453,639	$243,678,304	$241,310,544
25 ₱ cent. would be	61,363,409	60,919,576	60,327,636
They hold In Gold and Greenbacks	79,566,315	78,496,152	94,073,436
Excess	$18,202,906	$17,576,576	$33,745,800
Rate for money	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amount to $5,590,534, against the total entries of $5,046,404 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,607,757, against $2,462,788 same week last year. The export of Specie, $807,363, against $600,088 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,296,651. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 30,537 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$23,610,215	December	*$28,277,783
August	29,829,299	Jan. 7	3,541,829
September	26,903,368	Jan. 14	5,640,792
October	22,443,471	Jan. 21	5,590,534
November	25,383,162		
Total since July 1			$171,220,473
Against same date 1870			145,594,712
Increase since July 1			$25,625,761

*Unofficial.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	December	*$22,[illegible],881
August	13,892,530	Jan. 4	4,187,739
September	16,082,468	Jan. 11	4,774,187
October	16,559,404	Jan. 18	4,607,757
November	24,913,352		
Total since July 1			$123,964,291
Against same date 1870			114,401,875
Increase since July 1			$9,562,416
Gold Jan. 21, 1871, 110¾ ₱ cent.			
Gold Jan. 22, 1870, 120¾ ₱ cent.			

*Unofficial.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	December	*$2,470,090
August	10,087,040	Jan. 7	481,997
September	4,618,850	Jan. 14	495,273
October	2,416,356	Jan. 21	807,363
November	4,896,257		
Total since July 1			$43,196,377
Against same date 1870			18,001,141
Increase since July 1			$25,195,236

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,139,760	July	$17,494,731
August	15,645,287	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
Jan. 7	3,168,264	Jan. 7	9,243,127
Jan. 14	2,970,990	Jan. 14	3,819,933
Jan. 21	3,296,651	Jan. 21	2,349,596
Total 1871	$80,227,409	Total 1871	$58,824,080
Total 1870	71,701,481	Total 1870	59,824,576

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 22, '71.
American Gold	110¼@110¾	120¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅛@109¾	115¼
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅞@108⅞	114⅝
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	107⅛@108⅞	112¾
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	92⅛@94⅞@94¼	94
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	88¼@90⅛@89¾	88⅜
Rock Island	105⅛@106⅜	106⅜
Lake Shore	89⅛@90⅝	85⅜
North-western	71⅞@73¼	73⅛
Reading	98@100⅜@97⅛@98¼	94⅜
North-western Preferred	82¾@84⅝	90⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛@33⅛	26
Pacific Mail	41⅛@43⅛@42⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Pref.	72⅛@73⅛	87¾
St. Paul Com.	51⅛@53	73⅛
New Tennessee 6s	63¼@64⅛	49
Toledo and Wabash	50⅛@51⅛	54
Central Pacific bonds	90⅛@90⅞	91⅞
Union Pacific bonds	74⅛@77⅛	81
West. Union Telegraph	46⅛@47⅛	33¾
Erie	21⅛@22⅛	23⅞

The Bank return shows a moderate decline in the general line of Deposits, $1,713,744, of which $469,909 in Gold and $801,354 in Greenbacks. The Loans are $1,642,769 higher than last Monday. The general movement, which was disturbed for a day or two early in the week by the "lock-up" experiment of some of the wealthy stock-jobbers, appears to have lost little or nothing of its real strength in the main. This result is due mainly to the large receipts of Money from the interior, which nearly or quite neutralized the exceptional efforts to tighten the market referred to. Money closed in the Afternoon at 6@7 ₱ cent. on a very large and excited speculation in the Railway Stocks.

The Treasury Office received for the week, $3,296,651 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $2,349,596 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and $1,000,000 on the weekly sale of Gold on Thursday.

The Stock Exchange did an unusually large business in the Railways and a fair average in the Public Funds, although the former constituted the attraction of the day as well by the vigor and rapidity of their advance as by the heavy amounts taken at the Boards of the Exchange and in the Long Room, both before and after the Boards. The printed sales, officially reported, as at the Boards, constitute less than one-half the Stocks that actually changed hands during the day. The excitement spread over pretty much the whole list of Roads, but was most prominent in New-York Central Stock and Scrip, Union Pacific Stock and Incomes, Ohio and Mississippi, Reading, the North-west Preferred and Lake Shore. The escapade of Mr. JOSEPH YOUNG, (of Philadelphia,) for a year or two past the prominent operator in Reading Stock in Wall-street, and who made the movement of this Stock a specialty, created, about noon, the utmost surprise to the Street and much consternation among his young Brokers, of whom he had employed six or eight to execute large orders, Friday night and Saturday morning, as buyers, while he had made no arrangements to take the Stock as delivered, but on the contrary left his Brokers without explanation. We regret to add that several of these young men, who had done business with him before, without risk, were suddenly embarrassed by the occurrence, the amount involved being about 25,000 shares, (par value $1,250,000,) and the time for meeting the unlooked-for emergency reduced to one or two hours. The Stock fell from 100⅜ to 97¾ ₱ cent., but soon returned to about 98 ₱ cent. The nature of Mr. YOUNG's trouble is not yet known, or explained, beyond the circumstance that a responsible firm with whom he had large dealings heretofore, declined to take his stock.

The event referred to had the effect to check the prevailing buoyancy in the general market, though prices continued strong and a free demand was resumed in the afternoon.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Gold was steady through the day at 110⅝@110¾, and Bills on London firm at 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 21.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold	110⅞	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	64	64½
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅛	94⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	89⅞
Reading Railroad	99⅛	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	106⅛
North-west Common	73⅛	73⅛
North-west Preferred	84⅛	84⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛	42⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	73⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53
Lake Shore	90⅛	90⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	33⅛
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	51⅛
Western Telegraph	47⅛	47⅛
Erie	22½	22½
St. Joseph Common	86	87⅛
Union Pacific	22⅛	22⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, JAN. 21. }

Gold receipts	$621,992 48
Gold payments	961,161 97
Gold balance	60,862,647 40
Currency receipts	504,084 68
Currency payments	1,239,418 37
Currency balance	7,423,575 79
Canceled coin certificates sent to Washington	739,000 00
Customs	573,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....110¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....110¾
5-20 coup., '62....109⅛
5-20 coup., '64....108⅛
5-20 coup., '65....108⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1, '65....107⅛

5-20 coup., '67....108⅛
5-20 coup., '68....108⅛
10-40 registered....108⅛
10-40 coupon....108⅛
6s currency....110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old...... 64½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 64¼
Virginia 6s, old........ 65
Virginia 6s, new bds... 61
Georgia 6s............ 80½
Georgia 7s, new bds... 87
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..... 94
N. Car. 6s, old......... 45⅜
N. Car. new bds........ 22¾
N. C. Spec. tax......... 18⅜
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.. 59¾
S. C. 6s, April & Oct... 60
Missouri 6s........... 90⅛
M. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss. 88⅛
Louisiana 6s.......... 66
La. 6s, Lev. Bds....... 68⅜
La. 8s, Lev. Bds....... 78
California 7s.......... 108
Connecticut 6s........ 103
Rhode Island 6s....... 100
Alabama 8s........... 96⅛

Ark. 6s, Funded........ 59
Ar. 7s. L.R. & Ft.S. Is. 56
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R... 56
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81.....100⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86.....100⅛
Ill. Can. Bonds, '70....100
Ill. coupon 6s, '77......100
Ill. coupon 6s, '79......100
Ill. War Loan...........100
Ind. 6 ₱ cent. W. L.....100
Ind. 5 ₱ cent............100
N. Y. Reg. Bty. Ln.....105⅛
N. Y. Coup. Bty. Ln....105⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.103⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.103⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.103⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.103⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.103⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.103⅛
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..... 88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...... 102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76.100
Erie 1st, Ext........... 97
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79.... 72⅞
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83.... 90⅞
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80... 88
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88... 79⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..103
Harlem 1st............ 100⅛
Har. Con. M. & S. F... 91
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.110
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.109
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct., 2d.... 95⅛
M.S.& N.I.S.F., 7 ₱ c. 99
P. R. 7s, guar by Mo... 96
Cen. Pac. Bonds....... 90⅞
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.. 77⅛
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts., 7s.. 67¼
Un. Pac. Income, 10s.. 60
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.....106
Alt. & T. H. 1st........ 96
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref... 84⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.... 75
Chic. & N. W. S. F..... 98⅛
Chic.& N.W. Int. Bds... 90⅛
Chic.& N.W. Ex. Bds... 85
Chic. & N. W. 1st...... 96
Consol. 7 ₱ c., Conv... 87⅛
H. & S. J., Con........ 103⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st....... 98⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d....... 94⅛
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext..... 93
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D... 83
T. & W. 2d., St. L. D... 84⅛
T. & W. Eq. Bonds..... 78
T. & W. Cons. Conv.... 83

Gt. W. 1st, '88.........100
Gt. W. 1st, '88......... 89⅛
Gt. W. 2d, '93.......... 81⅛
Q. & Tol. 1st, '90....... 80
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st...... 80
Gal. & Chic. Ext........100⅛
Gal. & Chic. 2d......... 94
Chic., R. I. & Pac...... 97⅛
Morris & Essex 1st.....101
Morris & Essex 2d...... 98
Cleve & Tol. S. F.......100
N. J. Cen. 2d...........101
N. J. Cen., New Bds....103
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st...101⅛
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.... 96
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.... 92
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d...... 98
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d...... 95
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th..... 78⅛
Chic. & Alt. S. F.......100
Chic. & Alt. 1st........101⅛
Chic. & Alt. Income.... 93
Ohio & Miss. 1st....... 97
Ohio & Miss. Consol... 85⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.... 92
St. L. & I. M. 1st....... 89⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....106
M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10.. 94⅛
M. & S. P. 1st.......... 91
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. d. 85
M. & S. P. 2d.......... 86
Mar. & Cin. 1st........ 93⅛
Chic. & Mil. 1st........ 90⅛
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.. 83⅛
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d... 64
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.. 83
Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.. 82⅛
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d..... 68
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....... 98

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.............132
Manhattan............152⅛
Merchants'...........112⅛
Mechanics'...........134
Union.................140
America..............144
City..................220
Phenix................104⅛
Tradesmen's..........147⅛
Fulton................160
Butchers' & Drovers'..150
Mechanics & Traders..136
National..............116
Merchants' Exch'ge...100
Leather Manufact'rs..200
State of New-York....112
Broadway.............290
Ocean................. 84⅛
American Exchange...114
Bank of the Republic.116
Bank of N. America...102
Hanover.............. 98
Irving................118⅛
Metropolitan.........130
Peoples'..............137⅛
Grocers'..............116
Nassau...............108
Continental.......... 92⅛

Commonwealth........ 98
Importers' & Trad's...157
Manuf. & Merchants'.. 95
N. Y. Nat'l Exc. B'k.. 95
Central National......102
Fourth National.......106
Ninth National........110
Tenth National........122
Oriental..............154
Gold Exchange........ 71
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.. 99
Del. & Hud. Canal..x.116
Penn. Coal............222
Canton Co., Balti're... 69⅛
Con. Coal of Mary'd... 22
Cum. Coal & Iron...... 27⅛
Western Union Tel.... 47⅛
Quicksilver Mining.... 5
Quicksilver Pf......... 7
Mariposa Mining....... 5
Mariposa Pf........... 8⅛
Boston Water Power... 19⅛
Adams Express........ 66⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex........ 35
Wells-Fargo Scrip..... 2
Am. Mer. Union Ex.... 42⅛
U. S. Express......... 37
Pacific Mail........... 43⅛

Mr. SAMUEL BARTON, of the stock exchange firm of Messrs. BARTON & ALLEN, and a director of the New-York Central and Hudson River Road, has replied, in the same form, to the recent circular attack of Mr. RUFUS HATCH on the Vanderbilt Roads. With the personalities of this controversy we care to have nothing to do, but reproduce the following figures from the circular of Mr. BARTON as interesting and authentic.

In 1859 the capital stock, debt, and mileage of the two roads were as follows:

			Miles.
Stock, N. Y. C.	$24,000,000	N. Y. C. main line	556.00
Debt, N. Y. C.	14,333,771	N. Y. C. sec'd track	242.00
Stock, H. R. R.	4,400,000	H. R. R. main line	144.00
Debt, H. R. R.	8,842,000	H. R. R. sec'd track	112.50
Total	$51,175,771	Total miles	1,054.50

Cost per mile of single track in 1859, $48,530.

In 1869 the Capital Stock, Bonded Debt and Mileage of the Consolidated Company were as follows:

			Miles.
Stock	$45,000,000		
Certificates	45,000,000	Main line	737.75
Bonds H. R. R.	2,082,000	Second track	640.64
Bonds N. Y. C.	11,398,426	Total miles	1,378.39
Total	$103,480,426		

Cost per mile of single track in 1869, $75,073.

1859.		1869.	
Locomotives, H. R. R.	57	Locomotives, H. R. R.	86
Locomotives, N. Y. C.	211	Locomotives, N. Y. C.	292
Total	268	Total	378
Cars all kinds, H.R.R.	648	Cars all kinds, H.R.R.	1,274
Cars all kinds, N.Y.C.	3,408	Cars all kinds, N.Y.C.	6,665
Total	4,056	Total	7,939

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS IN 1859.

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
Hudson R. R.	$1,842,626	$1,078,540	$764,086
New-York Cen.	6,200,166	3,349,429	2,850,737
Total	$8,042,792	$4,427,969	$3,614,823

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS IN 1869.

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
Hudson R. R.	$6,484,457 94	$3,770,967 51	$2,713,490 43
New-York Cen.	15,586,616 00	9,055,485 00	6,531,131 00
Total	$22,071,073 94	$12,826,452 51	$9,244,621 43

1859.	Earnings per Mile.	Profits per Mile.	Percentage Expenses.
Hudson R. R.	$12,450 00	$5,108 72	$58 55
New-York Central	9,582 94	4,406 09	54 02

1869.	Earnings per Mile.	Profits per Mile.	Percentage Expenses.
Hudson R. R.	$43,700 96	$18,089 93	$51 98
New-York Central	26,240 00	10,995 00	58 09

We understand that the whole Capital ($1,000,000) of the new State Loan and Trust Company, of which Mr. HENRY A. SMYTH (late Collector of the Port) is to be the President, has been subscribed, and that the office of the Company will soon be opened for business.

The Annual Statement of the New-York Mutual Marine Company for 1870 shows:

Earned premiums	$244,607
Losses and expenses	152,296
Net income	$92,311

On which a scrip Dividend of 20 ₱ cent. is declared, and 6 ₱ cent. Interest on previous Certificates. The present assets of the Company are $778,000, of which $355,200 in United States Stocks.

The annual statement of the Mercantile Mutual Marine Company, for 1870, shows:

Earned premiums		$1,029,774
Losses, expenses, &c.	$661,354	
Interest to stockholders	81,844	
To dealers in place of scrip	126,753—	869,951
Carried over to 1871		$159,823
Present assets		1,515,736

—of which $444,996 in United States and other Stocks.

The West Wisconsin Railway Company, chartered by Wisconsin, with a Land Grant of 6,400 acres per mile, have quietly made their way to the successful opening of 115 miles, by the aid of sales of part of their $4,000,000, or (£800,000 sterling,) Mortgage Bonds in England. The remainder of the Bonds, to complete the whole line of 160 miles, are now offered by Messrs. GWYNN, DAY & CO., and Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO., the Bankers of the concern, in Wall-street. They bear 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, and mature in 1885.

The Mutual Life Company have put forth their annual statement for the year 1870, from which it appears that their

Policy receipts were		$12,169,717
Interest on investments		2,477,773
Gross cash income		$14,647,490
Previous accumulations		35,211,583
Grand total		$49,859,073
Claims by death	$1,982,728	
Matured endowments	27,500	
Paid for surrendered policies	1,256,112	
Dividends ₱ reduction of premiums on policies	2,564,896	
Post-mortem dividends, &c	292,846	
Agents' commissions	494,457	
Taxes and salaries	431,843	
Advertising	132,271	
Physicians' fees	63,395—	7,476,656
Net accumulations		$42,382,417

Of this sum about one-tenth, or $4,203,108 is invested in United States Stocks, and $33,999,421 in Bonds and Mortgages. The remainder in Cash, Real Estate and New-York Stocks, &c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1871. }

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, for the sale of $60,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, }
C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, if allowed to run until 1875, will pay but FOUR PER CENT. Gold on the investment at present market rates, while they are likely to be funded at a lower rate of interest than they now bear before that time.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, at present market price, will pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. in gold on the investment, and cannot be called in or the interest reduced under twenty-five years.

A difference of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY PER CENT. may be realized in exchanging Government Bonds for Central Pacifics, or saved in making new investments.

The safety and value of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are thoroughly established and universally recognized.

The value of the property, the immense and increasing revenues of the Company, and its able and honorable management, assure the security of the principal and prompt and regular payment of interest beyond question.

We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A limited amount for sale at 90 and accrued interest, by
J. B. ALEXANDER & Co., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. }

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London,
We are prepared to purchase and sell
STERLING EXCHANGE,
To issue
Commercial Credits and Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all parts of the world,
TO EXECUTE ORDERS IN SECURITIES,
TO MAKE CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY,
And to transact any business pertaining to an
AMERICAN BANKING-HOUSE IN LONDON.
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Beef, pks	193
Cotton, bales	3,431	Cut-meats, pks	969
Dried Fruit, pks	103	Lard, pks	970
Eggs, bbls	397	Lard, kegs	320
Flour, bbls	10,187	Stearine, pks	50
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Butter, pks	1,540
Corn-meal, bags	1,365	Cheese, pks	969
Wheat, bushels	4,160	Tallow, pks	71
Corn, bushels	13,050	Dressed Hogs, No	1,130
Oats, bushels	5,125	Pea-nuts, bags	301
Malt, bushels	2,200	Rice, pks	294
Grass-seed, bushels	458	Starch, boxes	830
Flaxseed, bushels	10	N. O. Sugar, hhds	50
Beans, bushels	425	N. O. Molasses, bbls	150
Hops, bales	138	Tobacco, hhds	19
Lead, pigs	46	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	233
Leather, sides	9,225	Whisky, bbls	223
Pork, bbls	211	Wool, bales	21

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Denmark*, for Liverpool—1,224 boxes Bacon, 174 hhds. Tallow, 2,352 bales Cotton, 2,694 tcs. Lard, 47 casks Sperm-oil, 1,056 bbls. Pork, 20 boxes Shoulders, 50 bbls. Apples, 6,973 bushels Wheat, 50 bales Grass, 3 cases Guns.

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—38 pkgs. Butter, 689 boxes Bacon, 612 tcs. Beef, 9 bales Furs, 300 cases Rifles, 15 bales Hay, 1,973 boxes Cheese, 784 bags Clover-seed, 25 pkgs. Perfumery, 961 bales Cotton, 10 cases Sewing-machines, 1,050 bbls. Flour, 3 cases Skins, 174 tcs. Lard, 5 bales Raw Silk.

By the steamer *Alexandria*, for Glasgow—400 tcs. Lard, 34 bbls. Sperm-oil, 7 casks Sperm-oil, 475 tcs. Beef, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 88 boxes Bacon, 20 boxes Shoulders, 4,538 bbls. Flour, 6,000 Staves, 54 hhds. Tobacco, 20 tons Clover-seed, 36 cases Shawls, 80 pkgs. Rubber, 100 bbls. Pork, 57 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer *Dacian*, for Glasgow—953 bags Clover-seed, 46 pkgs. Hogs-hair, 3,281 bbls. Flour, 12,758 bushels Wheat, 80 bags Rubber, 25 boxes Tobacco.

By the bark *Dover*, for Falmouth—4,927 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *J. W. Elwell*, for Hamburg—4,816 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Alaska*, for Marseilles—2,000 bbls. Pork, 1,250 tcs. Beef, 1,000 bbls. Beef, 412 boxes Bacon. For Hong Kong—1 carriage and harness, 5 cases Furniture. For Gibraltar—30 hhds. Tobacco, 146 cases Tobacco.

By the bark *V. L. Stafford*, for Marseilles—2,807 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *P. A. Munch*, for Trieste—2,688 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at $8 75@$7 25; Pearls continue nominal at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 550 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm and moderately inquired for, with light offerings noted. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 3,352 bags, by the *Cosmopolite*, on private terms; and at Baltimore, 6,000 bags, by the *Lord Baltimore*, at 12c., gold, in bond. Java has been in good demand, in a jobbing way, at firmer and buoyant prices; 2,000 mats have been purchased from second hands on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet, but quoted strong in prices. We quote: Java at 17½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather light demand at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,054 bales for early delivery, including 593 bales to shippers, 1,459 bales to spinners, and 2 bales to speculators. Also, 5,100 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 100 bales at 14 13-16c.; February, 1,700 bales at 15c.; March, 400 bales at 15¼c., 400 bales at 15 3-16c.; April, 300 bales at 15 7-16c. And today, for January, 100 bales at 14⅞c., 200 bales at 14 13-16c., 400 bales at 14⅞c.; February, 300 bales at 15 1-16c., March, 1,000 bales at 15⅛c.; April, 200 bales at 15 7-16c. Exchanges—7-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales March; ⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales January for 500 bales April.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	31,173
Receipts last week	27,215
Receipts the preceding week	28,225
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	535,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	619,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	3,223
Exports since Sept. 1	206,316
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	77,300

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	50,359	189,214	43,267	20,815
Mobile	15,425	65,454	2,858	2,251
Galveston	10,691	58,575	8,551	1,440
Florida	470	....	....	....
Savannah	27,183	86,362	10,238	2,821
Charleston	10,680	34,990	4,990	2,770
New-York	19,975	76,261	17,283	1,464
Boston	9,718	36,873	2,470	295
T'l this week	144,501	547,729	89,737	31,856
Previously	1,896,013	....	945,007	160,364
T'l since Sept. 1	2,040,514	547,729	1,034,744	192,220
Same time last year	1,597,176	469,569	540,751	302,121

Stocks in the Interior Towns Jan. 21.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg	19,203	21,375
Columbus	12,580	15,395
Macon	15,655	17,462
Selma	10,550	11,856
Montgomery	11,238	13,391
Memphis	43,581	15,344
Nashville	6,101	2,419
Total	120,148	98,862

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-9. Receipts.	1868-9. Exports.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,208	1,166	10,781	1,047
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,308	1,333	17,663	3,044
Sept. 23	20,311	4,702	36,341	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,709	8,874	54,028	9,812	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,068	16,646	59,820	20,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,034	29,464
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,283	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,493	88,384	40,490
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	39,969	107,929	72,933
Nov. 13	73,360	45,273	93,045	55,858	131,303	56,532
Nov. 20	72,648	48,223	80,036	46,808	124,449	38,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,310	85,229	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,679	138,876	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	96,489	62,040	151,276	102,279
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	64,801	157,678	103,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	97,169
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,460	85,743	42,431	132,102	86,062
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,301	121,593

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	75,949
Received since	1,597,176	2,040,514
Total	1,608,087	2,116,463
Exports	842,872	1,226,964
Present stock	469,569	547,729
Balance to spinners	295,646	341,770

Bombay Shipments—By Special Telegraph from Finlay, Clark & Co.

	1870. Great Brit.	1870. Continent.	1871. Great Brit.	1871. Continent.
Exports Jan. 7 to Jan. 13, inclusive	15,000	3,000	1,345	1,312
Previously reported	14,000	....	....	....
Total	29,000	3,000	1,345	1,312
Receipts into Bombay for same week				16,000
Excess to Great Britain				27,655
Excess to Continent				1,688

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered less freely, and has been quoted quite firm, with an upward tendency in the instance of shipping brands. The demand, however, has been less urgent, as well for export as for home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,850 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 10; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 60; very good to fancy, $6 60@$6 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 30@$6 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$6 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 65@$5 55
Sour Flour	5 10@ 5 80
Superfine State and Western	5 80@ 6 10
Extra State	6 30@ 6 85
Extra City, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 45@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in less demand, but firm. Sales reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$9 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request at $4@$5 65 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair demand at $3 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 40 for Southern, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 320 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet at from $2 90@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 75@$6 90
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 90@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 08@ 5 65
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 50@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ ....

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown more firmness, since our last, on an improved demand, and lighter offerings of prime samples, particularly of new crop Spring, which attracted most attention. The inquiry has been moderate for export, on the basis of $1 50 for prime new No. 2 Spring, afloat; and fair for speculative purposes at $1 49@$1 50 for prime to choice do., chiefly at $1 50, in store. Some milling demand has been noted for choice Green Bay Spring at $1 51, afloat, and for Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat at from $1 52@$1 56, in store and afloat. White Wheat has been in less request, but held very firmly. The general market closed strong, holders manifesting increased confidence and offering stock reservedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 116,000 bushels in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 56; No. 1 Spring at $1 51, afloat; No. 2 do., $1 50, afloat, and $1 49@$1 50 in store; Old Spring at $1 35@$1 42; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 80; Red and Amber State at $1 50@$1 56; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 50@$1 56; White Southern nominally at $1 55@$1 75; White California at $1 75, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request, and quoted rather cheaper, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 79c.@82c., chiefly at 80c.@81c. for New Mixed Western; 80c.@82c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 82c.@90c. for White do.; 75c.@77c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in moderate demand at from 97c.@$1 08 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1 08@$1 10 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 9,000 bushels. Barley has been in request at unchanged rates; sales, 13,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10, and State at 87½c. ₱ bushel. Barley-malt continues inactive, including Canada at $1@$1 20, and State at 85c.@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Oats have been offered less freely and have been quoted firmer, but have been in less active demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels, at 58c.@65c. as extremes for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 61c.@62c. for new Mixed Western, in store; 63c.@63½c. for do., afloat; 62½c.@64c. for State; 59c.@62½c. for Jersey, and 61c.@65c., on track and afloat, for new White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 1,050 bbls. Flour and 6,973 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 7,819 bbls. Flour and 42,758 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 4,927 bbls. Flour for Falmouth and orders. The week's exports from this port include 21,777 bbls. Flour, 210,989 bushels Wheat, and 16,876 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay has been selling less freely at $1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 80c.@$1 30 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 78,736 hides and 75 bales do.; sales 54,600 hides and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO.: 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; 1,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., 21½c., gold, as they run; 4,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, (to arrive,) 10 lbs., 28c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Entre Rios, 22½ lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 2,300 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 22½ lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 14,500 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 300 Dry California, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 100 Dry California, Kips, (to arrive,) 11 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 1,400 Dry Rio Hache, 17 lbs., private terms; 3,200 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 4,600 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 18@25 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Red River, 21 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Texas, (part to arrive,) 24 lbs., private terms; 2,700 Dry Mexican and Texas Kip, 10 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Wet-salted Texas, 45@80 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., currency; 4,800 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 9½c.@10c., currency; 50 bales Buffalo, private terms. The stock on hand is 79,100 Hides and 232 bales, (same time last year 34,200 Hides and 925 bales,) as follows: 21,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 17,630 Dry Montevideo, 4,200 Dry Central American, 7,200 Dry Minas, 1,300 Dry Porto Cabello, &c., 3,000 Dry Vera Cruz, &c., 1,300 Dry California, 600 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 3,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,200 Dry, and Salted West India, 4,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 10,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 4,300 Wet-salted Rio Grande Ox, from Europe, 720 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 112 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, within a range of from 8c.@14c. for New Crop, at 4c.@6c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 138 bales; exports, — bales.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced stock and good demand, on the basis of $2 22½ bid and $2 25 asked for desirable lots of Strained. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request and rather weak in price at 45c.@45½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; sales, 285 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@49½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 15@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 30@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM.—Crude has been quoted firm, but has been without activity, on the basis of 14c. in bulk, and 18½c. in shipping order here, and 18c. in shipping order at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 800 bbls. At the Creek business was reported less active on the basis of $4 10 on the Upper, and $4 30 on the Lower Roads, early deliveries. Refined has been less freely dealt in and has been rather less firm. Sales have been reported here of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, part a 24½c., and 1,000 bbls. do., buyer first half of the year, at 26c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 24½c., and 4,000 bbls. do., February and March, at 24½c. ₱ gallon. The day's receipts at Philadelphia were 1,380 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in demand at from 28½c.@29½c., for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon; sales, 2,060 cases for early delivery. Naphtha has been quiet at 9½c., in shipping order, 16c. in cases, and 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 4,816 bbls. Refined Petroleum, for Hamburg; 2,807 bbls. for Marseilles, and 2,688 bbls. for Trieste. Also, from Philadelphia, 469,040½ gallons for Antwerp.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been quoted firmer, and has been offered less freely, but has not been remarkably active. Old Mess and prime Mess have been in more demand, at uniform rates. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 2,300 bbls., at $21 87½@$22 for new Mess; $21 for old Mess; $18@$18 50 for new Prime to extra Prime, and $20 75 for prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a fair demand noted, on the basis of $22 for Western Mess, seller March, showing an advance. Sales, since our last, 500 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at easier and drooping rates. We now quote the range at 8½c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8½c.@8⅝c. for heavy weights for Western, and 8½c.@9½c. for City. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand, at previous rates; sales have been reported at equal to 125 pkgs. at 13c.@13½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in limited request, at essentially unaltered figures; sales, 220 boxes at 11½c. for City Short Clear; 11½c. for Long Clear, and on private terms for Short Rib and Staffordshire. Lard has been held with more firmness, and has been in better demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11½c.@13c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. for New Western Steam, and 12c.@12½c. for City ₱ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,500 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller January at 12¾c., February at 12⅞c., March at 12⅞c.@13c., and April at 13⅛c. ₱ lb. Beef has been quiet, but steady. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $14@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in moderate demand at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 170 tcs. Beef Hams have been in good demand at $28@$30 50 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 530 bbls. There has been a moderate demand noted for the better grades of Butter at steady prices. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@32c.; the day's receipts were 1,540 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 988 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted lower and irregular, with sales reported of 60,000 lbs. Angostura, 8,000 lbs. Para, and 5,000 lbs. Central American on private terms; receipts, 41 bales from Vera Cruz. Light Goat have been salable and steady; other kinds dull and nominal. Sales 165 bales Mexican and 47 bales Payta on private terms; receipts, 918 bales from Vera Cruz.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand, and quoted rather steadier as to price, though not actually higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 857 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at from 9¾c.@11¼c., and 1,430 bags Havana, chiefly at 9¼c.@10., ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅝c., ₱ lb. Refined have been in moderate request. We quote the range from 11@c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14¼c.@14½c.; A's, 13¼c.@13½c.; B's, 13c.@13¼c.; Extra C's, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; and Yellow, 11¼c.@12½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 lbs. Tallow at 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c. for prime; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13¼c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather better demand and quoted firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in small lots, chiefly at 92½c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 283 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The way-freight business has been light since our last, and rates have been somewhat irregular. There has been a less active call for vessels for the Petroleum trade. Vessels for Cotton, Resin, Tobacco, and general cargo, were in some request. For Liverpool there were taken 48,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., by sail, and 6½d. by steam, ₱ bushel; 1,200 bales Cotton at 9-32d. by sail, and ⅜d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 600 pkgs. Provisions, by steam, at 40s.@35s. ₱ ton; also, a British bark for general cargo, on private terms. For London, 300 bags Clover-seed on private terms. For Antwerp, 140 bales Cotton at 15-16c. ₱ lb. For Bremen, a North-German bark, of 463 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 1,006 tcs. Lard, and 100 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton; and 2,000 bbls. Resin at about 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Stettin, a Danish brig, of 137 tons register, has been placed on the berth, and 1,000 bbls. Resin engaged at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Seville, an American bark, of 305 tons register, with 800 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. ₱ hhd., and some staves on private terms. For Spanish ports, two other vessels, with full cargoes of Tobacco, were reported on private terms. For Cadiz—A ship of 854 tons register, with staves, at $35, $45, and $55 for light, heavy and extra heavy. For a Continental port direct, a bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, rumored, but without reliable details.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer and Miss Fowler.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
EGMONT. Leading character by Mrs. Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

LYRIC HALL.
6th-av., Reservoir-square.
DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITATIONS. By Mrs. Macready.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gen. TROCHU made a sortie from Paris under cover of the fire of Fort de Mont Valérien on the 19th inst., and the fighting continued until night. The German loss is said to have been inconsiderable, and the Emperor WILLIAM telegraphs to Berlin, Jan. 19, that the sortie was entirely resultless. He says, on the 20th, that the attacking party was in large force, and was still outside of Paris, and that a renewal of the attack was certain that day. A force from Paris was surprised by Saxons on the Ferme Groslay, and 155 captured. Count BISMARCK, on the 17th inst., addressed a letter to the foreign Ministers in Paris, denying the reasonableness of the demand to allow their compatriots to leave the city. Abundant notice had been given already, and the only outlet now was capitulation. Intercourse with their Governments would be permitted, although inconvenient. The destruction of buildings containing women, children and invalids, he says, is unintentional, but unavoidable. The continuation of the bombardment, "with good results," is again announced on the 19th. The Germans are said to have twenty-two available batteries before the city. Considerable damage had been caused to prominent buildings and points in Paris, but nothing of a very serious character had, up to the 18th inst., occurred. Several corn-mills had been injured by the shells of the enemy, and, consequently, supplies of meal were with extreme difficulty obtained. The deaths from the bombardment inside the city were estimated at fifteen per day.

Gen. FAIDHERBE was driven from Beavois to St. Quentin, Jan. 19, with the loss of 4,000 prisoners and two guns. The fight continued seven hours, the French resisting obstinately, but they were driven from all their positions. The Germans were preparing to pursue the French on the following day. The journals of Lille deny that stores are being removed from Arras. Gen. VON WERDER has begun the pursuit of BOURBAKI. The Germans have occupied Tours without resistance. GAMBETTA, it is said, has asked Gen. DE PALLADINES to take command of the Army of the Loire. He has also issued an order for the cessation of enlistments for the corps of free-shooters. The Prussian bombardment of Longwy is vigorously carried on; 300 shells have already been thrown into the town, and the town is said to be in flames.

Spanish men-of-war have been ordered to the harbor of Vigo, where there are French and German cruisers, to protect the neutrality of Spain. Off the Spanish coast, on the 12th, the Prussian corvette *Augusta* ran down and sunk a French gun-boat, and made prisoners of her officers and twenty-six of her crew. The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says that, according to the Treaty of 1779 between Prussia and the United States, German cruisers may not capture American ships carrying contraband of war, but may detain them till the close of the war, or take the contraband property, giving bonds for the value of it. Instructions to this effect will probably soon be issued by the German Government.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Berlin journals confirm the truth of the statement that the German representative is instructed to withdraw from the Eastern Conference if the Franco-Prussian war is introduced. A semi-official representation has been sent to the Conference by Servia....Spanish Treasury bonds to the amount of 400,000,000 of reals are to be issued, authorized by a decree, published on Friday last....The appointments of Mr. FORTESCUE to the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and of Right Hon. WILLIAM MONSELL to be Postmaster-General, are gazetted in London. Mr. OTWAY, the British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a recent speech, expressed his hope of a speedy settlement of the difficulties between England and America through the mission of Gen. SCHENCK....The sale of the American edition of TENNYSON's poems in England has been suspended by a judgment of Chancellor GIFFARD....Right Hon. JAS. STANSFELD announced in a speech lately that a bill for the use of the ballot in elections would be introduced by the Government at the coming session of Parliament....The ship *Argonaut*, which sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put into Queenstown last week, with loss of sails and in a leaky condition....The revenue of Russia for the current year is estimated in the Imperial budget at about 590,000,000 roubles. A rouble is about eighty cents.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Paraguay are to the 12th of December. RIVAROLA had been elected President, a new Cabinet formed and the Constitution adopted. The plenipotentiaries for the negotiation of a definitive treaty of peace had arrived at Asuncion. Public affairs were reported to be improving rapidly, and the people were turning their attention to developing the resources of the country. Cholera and typhus fever were prevalent in Asuncion....Uruguay news to the 17th of December is at hand. The insurgent besiegers at Montevideo had taken the Cerro fort and gained other advantages, including the capture of several vessels....At Buenos Ayres, the British Charge d'Affaires was engaged in an attempt to reconcile the rival factions. A Commission for the adjustment of points at issue was proposed and agreed to by the Blanco, though the Government was not fully satisfied with the basis of the negotiation. No definite results had been reached in the matter.

GENERAL.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington have fixed upon June 17 next, for meeting in that city of the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

The revenue officers in Tennessee have been making a raid on illicit distilleries among the mountains with mounted troops. They destroyed seven establishments and about 15,000 gallons of mash.

Vice-Admiral ROWAN and Rear-Admirals BAILEY and RADFORD have been appointed a Commission to examine the claims of naval officers aggrieved in the matter of promotions.

A consolatory letter has been sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Collectors and Assessors who are dismissed in consequence of the consolidation of revenue districts.

The cattle are dying in some parts of California for want of grass.

A mail car on the Central Pacific Railroad was robbed near the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains on Saturday night. The registered letters and a package of $10,000 in greenbacks were taken. It is thought the robbers cannot escape on account of the snow.

A pugilistic warrior named O'CONNOR, vanquished one ST. CLAIR in an encounter with fists, in Wisconsin, on Friday.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of Rev. Mr. CHENEY, who carried his case from the ecclesiastical to the civil tribunals, will sustain the position of the Church, and send him back to the prelates.

Gov. SAFFORD, of Arizona, in his message, recommends a war of extermination against the Apache Indians, and favors the employment of the settlers as volunteers for the purpose.

News of the appointment of the San Domingo Commission is said to have been favorably received on that island, and by many with enthusiasm.

GELDOFSKISS' furniture manufactory at East Cambridge, Mass., valued at $50,000, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Prominent citizens of Boston are to send a letter to KING VICTOR EMMANUEL congratulating him on the accomplishment of Italian unity.

The assets of the insolvent Monitor Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, are less than eighteen per cent. of its liabilities.

The steamer *Robert Lowe*, sent out to repair the broken telegraph cables, has been driven in by the floating ice, and is now at St. Johns, Newfoundland. It is thought the work cannot be proceeded with before Spring.

Mr. Tweed's City.

The only good excuse for the new plan of raising and disbursing the City revenue, which we have already discussed, is that it constitutes the next step after the election frauds in the great process of putting an end to popular government in this City. The first is, of course, so to manage the elections, that the result, while nominally expressing the will of the majority, shall in reality express the will of one or two men only. After this has gone on for a while, people begin to say, what a waste of time this voting is; why not accept beforehand what we know is sure to come to pass, and thus save labor and trouble? It was somewhat in this way the Roman Empire was set up, and it is apparently somewhat in this way that the Tweed Principality is to be established in New-York. As it has been for some time quite clear that the amount and disposition of the taxes, as settled by the Legislature, will be pretty much what he pleases, he now asks, modestly, and with the air of a sensible man, that we should let him have the money without bothering the Legislature, and be content with his assurance that he will use it to the best advantage.

We believe that those who know TWEED and SWEENY best, have the highest opinion of their abilities. Those who have watched their career most closely, and have happened to meet them in the transaction of public business, by serving on Boards with them or otherwise, are firmly convinced that we are now only witnessing the consummation of a scheme conceived years ago, and which is being gradually carried out with extraordinary patience, astuteness, and pertinacity. With the details of it we do not pretend to possess any acquaintance, but its great outlines are already distinctly visible. We believe it was first suggested about 1855-6, by FERNANDO WOOD. That wide-awake politician first found out what materials for self-aggrandizement the rapidly-growing poor foreign population of New-York offered to an ambitious demagogue. He tried to use his knowledge himself, but he was a little in advance of his time. The Democratic vote in the City was not large enough. No machinery for increasing it *ad libitum* had yet been devised. The Republican sentiment of the State was kept fresh and vigorous and healthy by the anti-slavery struggle, which was then at its height, and the Courts were still pure. Besides this, WOOD himself had more social ambition than his successors. He winced under the obloquy poured on him by the respectable classes, and he succumbed before the various Commissions appointed at Albany.

He did not disappear from the scene, however, without having opened up a dazzling prospect to a still lower grade of politicians than himself, who were then obscure bartenders, like the Brennans, or obscure and unsuccessful chair-makers, like the Tweeds, or obscure Ward politicians, like Sweeny. By the time WOOD's star began to decline, they had got the run of the new business, and began slowly and deliberately to lay the foundation of their fortunes. They organized the Democratic Party in this City as an army is organized; arranged its *cadres* so as to leave room for the tide of immigration which they saw was rising rapidly; made arrangements to put their own Judges on the Bench, and their own men in the District-Attorney's office, so as to get the halter round the neck of the criminal population. All these preparations were completed before the close of the war, and, owing to the war, attracted little attention. The plotters, however, were, by 1866, sure of their game, and every year since their machinery has been working with increasing power and perfect efficiency, and as it works, their aims become higher and their plans grander. The Commissions soon fell before their blows, and it now only remains to do away with the cumbrous machinery of popular local government which, for a year or two, has been suffered to stand in place of the Commissions.

One does not need any extraordinary amount of perspicacity to see that the great features of the scheme are—first, to make a good show in the way of public improvements, so as to turn public attention away from the cost. Hence the activity about the parks, the water-works, and other things; and, secondly, to keep down the nominal amount of taxation. To raise taxation seriously would be to excite hostility which it would be troublesome to meet, and besides this there is, for the purposes of the Ring, no occasion for it. As long as they retain the valuation of property in their hands, they have the means of making the real product of taxation what they please, without increasing its nominal rate, and they retain almost unlimited power over the leading commercial and real estate interests of the City. They have the Astors, and all men of that class, as completely at their mercy as they have the rabble of the lower Wards under their control. Through their hold on the wharfs, they get their hands into the pockets of the ship-owners and importers, and so on. Nothing can be more effective or less ostentatious than their various modes of raising money. By street opening, for instance, and street paving, and "plaza" making, they can extract millions from the purses of a few persons, without making any apparent addition to the general taxation of the City, and it is notorious that a small number of persons rarely make any outcry. The dread of quarreling with the Ring grows with all property-owners in the City, and the most outrageous levies, in the shape of assessments or simple black-mail, are paid every day without a murmur, lest worse things should follow. We have commented somewhat severely, as many people think, on Mr. ASTOR's performance in coming down to give CONNOLLY a certificate of the regularity of his accounts on the eve of an election; but if we have been hard on Mr. ASTOR, it is simply owing to the fact that he dared not refuse such a service for fear of losing some of his money, owing to the large masses of real estate he holds. The Ring could not keep its own for a day in the teeth of a combined and vigorous opposition from the men of large property, but it is well known that men of this kind are an extremely timid class, and in default of assistance from the people of the State, it is a little difficult to see where the overthrow of TWEED's rule is to come from. His last proposition to hand over the taxation entirely to him and SWEENY and two or three others, at first sight seems funny, but in view of the facts of the case—and particularly of the enormous and well-founded power which lies behind the scheme—it is by no means a laughing matter. TWEED asks for nothing now that he cannot have.

How much of such a rule as is here foreshadowed the City can stand without losing its trade it is, of course, impossible to say. The test is evidently not far off. The Health Officer and the Harbor Masters are now practicing on ship-owners in a way which must before long make shipping men turn their attention to Baltimore or Boston, inasmuch as there is evidently little chance of relief from moving over to Jersey City.

The Proposed Indian Territory.

It is high time that some consistent line of policy was adopted toward the Indian tribes living under our Government. We have treated them now as helpless wards of the nation, now as independent communities, and again as responsible citizens. We have exterminated them here, and fed and clothed them there, and, without any very accurate discrimination of pre-existing conditions, have been unduly philanthropic and sternly severe, till the "noble red man" has found his subtle though somewhat torpid intellect all unequal to the task of comprehending what our policy toward him really is, and has conceived the happy thought that the best way to get what he wants is consistently to humbug those intrusted with providing for his welfare. In 1868 Gen. SHERIDAN characterized the system of dealing with the Indians as follows: "There are too many fingers in the pie, too many ends to be subserved, and too much money to be made, and it is the interest of the nation and of humanity to put an end to this inhuman farce." We have had, it must be admitted, since that time, abundant evidence of his statement that "the Peace Commission and the Indian Department and the military and the Indians, make a 'balky team.'" The later Commissioners appointed by President GRANT have done good service in helping to convince the tribes that our Government has an honest desire to deal fairly with them, though it is questionable whether the contractors' rascalities lately hinted at, and which officials are found so ready to participate in, will not more than counterbalance the moral effect of our most evident good intentions.

The bill reported on Friday in the House, by Mr. VAN HORN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, has the recommendation of providing for the final abolition of the inconsequential system of making treaties with the Indians as with independent nations. It is open to question, however, whether its fundamental principle of collecting the Western tribes on a single great reservation is a perfectly sound one. To isolate the Indians from white influence may have the effect of stopping the traffic, so common on the border settlements, in exchanging agricultural implements and supplies, furnished at the country's expense, for fire-water, tobacco, or gew-gaws. On the other hand, it is very doubtful whether the influence of the savage over the semi-civilized tribes would not be greater than the other way. All the civilization worthy of the name that has been effected hitherto among the Indians, has been by their intercourse and contact with industrious and prosperous white settlers. In fact, as we lately pointed out, the truly radical defect in our system of dealing with the Indians has been by treating them as tribes instead of individuals. The race may, or may not, be doomed to extinction, but this much is certain, that the Indian only approaches civilization in proportion as he leaves behind him the tribal organization, and becomes amenable to no superior save the civil Magistrate. We give the Chief too much power in the distribution of the nation's bounty. His chief warriors, his medicine men, and his circle of favorites are those who are most interested in keeping outside of civilized limitations, but who, at the same time, get the lion's share of the gifts of a paternal Government. The present bill deals with the interests of probably rather more than one-half of our entire Indian population of 300,000, and affects the disposal of some forty-five millions of acres of public land. It aims, likewise, at adding a new Territory, to be called Oklahoma, to the Union. Whether in its political, material or social aspects, it is, therefore, a measure of the highest importance, and may properly receive, on its second consideration to-morrow, the undivided attention which honorable members have lately been giving to more trivial subjects.

Civil Service Reform.

Senator WILSON's bill regulating the appointment of inferior officers in the civil service, is in some respects the best effort that has been made in the direction of a very important reform. Except upon a single point, it is superior to the plan with which Mr. JENCKES' name is honorably identified, because guarding against abuses which the Rhode Island representative failed to touch, and operating with simpler machinery. And it is infinitely more efficacious than the bill of Mr. TRUMBULL, who aims at arresting the political demoralization which the present system entails upon senators and members, but without making provision for otherwise improving the service itself.

Instead of organizing a civil service commission, as proposed by Mr. JENCKES, Mr. WILSON would make all appointments subject to the approval of a board of three examiners, selected by the head of the department in which the appointees are to serve. In the first instance, moreover, the appointments are to be temporary—the question of continuance being contingent upon the practical efficiency and propriety exhibited during the probationary period. When thus formally made, the appointments are for four years certain,—any removal meanwhile being contingent upon incompetency or impropriety of conduct, as reported upon by an examining board.

The weak point of the scheme is the limitation of the appointment to four years. The fact that the persons holding offices are eligible to reappointment, without further examination, upon the recommendation of the chief of bureau or head of the office in which they may be serving, does not essentially improve the case. Every four years, under this bill, the victorious political party might make a clean sweep of the departments. The test of fitness is indeed an obstacle to the flooding of the departments with incompetent men, and is, so far, a vast improvement upon the system as it is. But the loss to the country arising from the time required to familiarize the officers with their duties, will be continued, and the opportunity for wholesale change will introduce other evils. It may not be desirable to offer bonuses to young men to enter the service of the Government; but if its service is ever to be as efficient as it ought to be, a sense of permanence must be created. Only thus can capable officers be induced to give the Government the full benefit of their capacity. The fact that every change of the Federal Administration will virtually send them adrift, will naturally induce the best men in the service to be on the look-out for openings elsewhere. And the politicians, with their eyes upon the recurring opportunity for rewarding their friends, will avail themselves of the discretionary authority vested by Mr. WILSON's bill to prevent the reappointment of incumbents who stand in the way. The remedy for these forms of mischief is the making appointments permanent, subject only to removal for just cause.

Apart from this defect, there are two features in Mr. WILSON's bill which cannot be too highly commended. One forbids any person holding office by appointment to take part in any political committee, convention, or other like organization, "under penalty of summary dismissal." The other prohibits all assessments of money upon clerks or other employes of the Government, anywhere, for political or other purposes—making the superior official who permits such assessments, or fails to prevent them, subject to dismissal and punishment by fine and imprisonment. Both of these provisions are excellent; the second is of the highest importance. Put an end to the levying of assessments in Custom-houses, in the Post-office or Internal Revenue service, and in the Departments at Washington, and a more excellent work will be performed than Mr. TRUMBULL's bill could possibly effect.

We cannot hope that the reform for which Messrs. TRUMBULL, WILSON and JENCKES are all working will be achieved at present. The warmth with which so strong a man as Mr. MORTON resists the action contemplated by the Illinois Senator indicates the tenacity with which mere politicians will battle against a change that would confine their influence to legitimate channels. As against their hostile zeal, there is little besides lukewarmness and a disposition to compromise at the expense of vital principles. The truth is, that civil service reform implies not a little self-denial and disinterested devotion to duty on the part of legislators, and these are qualities for which we can scarcely look until the people realize more vividly than they seem now to do the damage inflicted by the present system upon the *morale* of the Government and the interests of the country.

An Appeal to Irish Liberals.

We cannot help hoping that some good result will come out of "the scrub race" for the Fenian exiles, which has been already described in our columns, and which has, owing to the self-respect and good sense of the exiles themselves, ended in such a remarkable and amusing failure. There are among these exiles several men of education, and, we presume, in spite of their blunders, a good many men of intelligence. Considering what they have gone through, it would be absurd as well as cruel to accuse them of self-seeking. They have periled everything in a desperate and foolish game, to be sure, but then men who peril everything in any kind of game, have, at least, one tolerably solid claim to confidence, if not to respect.

We cannot help feeling, therefore, that it may not be out of place, or ineffectual, to appeal to these new comers, who are likely to be men of influence among their countrymen, with regard to the part which a large body of Irishmen are playing in the government of this City. What manner of men the politicians are under whose guidance they act, and of what manner of devices they are capable in order to retain their power, the exiles may form some idea from "the scrub-race" aforesaid. But if they will look into the condition of this City, they will find a state of things which, for badness, has perhaps no parallel in any civilized country, and what is worse, they will find that poor Irishmen are made largely instrumental in keeping it up. Now is it not possible for influential Irishmen, who have proved their courage and disinterestedness in ways not to be mistaken, to do something in aid of reform in New-York, by leading away their ignorant countrymen from the support and alliance of the shameless and audacious plunderers who have made the Municipal Government a by-word, and who, without the aid of Irishmen, it must be frankly said, could not keep their system in operation for one year?

There are a few facts in their recent political history to which we would ask the serious and candid attention of thoughtful Irishmen. The condition of Ireland, under English rule has, for a century, excited the sympathy of the civilized world. The "Irish patriot" was, in the latter part of the last century and in the beginning of this, an object of interest and admiration wherever he went. The cause of Ireland, too, commanded respect everywhere. Within the last thirty years there has been a great change, however, in foreign sentiment about Irish politics and politicians, and nowhere more than here; and it has been due, in the main, to observation of the part played by Irishmen in the politics of other countries. People have been, in the first place, deeply and painfully impressed by the fact that Irish liberals have never shown the least disposition to sympathize or act with the liberals of other countries, or to take an active part in the general work of modern reform. Once placed in circumstances in which he had other work to do than assail England, the Irish politician has almost invariably ranged himself on the side of conservatism and reaction. The Irish emigrants to the Continent during the eighteenth century became, in France, Germany and Spain, the firmest supporters of absolutism. Half a million of them, nearly, entered the French service during that century, and though they were all victims of civil and religious tyrany, not a particle of liberalizing influence do they ever appear to have exercised on Continental policies, and not one word of protest against any of the monarchical or sacerdotal excesses by which the century was disgraced is it possible to trace to the pen of an Irish exile.

During the present century the tide of Irish emigration has flowed freely to this country, which it found entering on the great struggle against slavery. From O'CONNELL, at home, the Anti-Slavery Party received some eloquent words of encouragement, but we believe we are safe in saying that the hundreds of thousands of Irish voters who reached these shores during the fifteen years before the war steadily and persistently ranged themselves under the pro-slavery banners. What is also remarkable, and has done as much to bring odium on Irish politicians as anything, is the fact that the Continental liberals never received from them one expression of sympathy during the great contest with kingcraft and priestcraft in behalf of national unity and civil and religious freedom, which begun in 1820, and is only ending in the present year. Whatever was said by Irish agitators on Continental politics was said for the Kaiser and the Pope, and an Irish legion was very enthusiastically raised in 1859 to help to keep Italians out of their own capital, and subject to a despotism, compared to which that under which Ireland groaned, even in the days of the penal laws, was respectable.

The fact of which we most complain is, however, that the exiles of 1848, who settled in this country, not only went into the ranks of the Pro-slavery Democracy, but such of them as settled in this City gradually affiliated with the Ring, and some of them are now among its most active members. They share its plunder, and help to keep their poor and ignorant countrymen obedient to its orders. When we say that all this has truly distressed and scandalized the friends of freedom and progress all over the world, we characterize it very mildly. Those who see this City plundered and disgraced as it is, who see ruffians on its judicial bench, and thieves in charge of its treasury, and knaves growing rich in every one of its departments, and know that this could not go on, and never could have come to pass, had the better class of Irish exiles remained true to their preachings and singings in Dublin and Cork,—would probably like to use far stronger language about it. When we say, however, that the most effective argument against Irish independence, at least in the eyes of all foreigners, Americans included, is furnished by the Government of this City, we probably say what Irishmen will consider more seriously than any reflections on the condition of New-York.

All that we say, however, we say in no spirit of bitterness, and not for the sake of reproach, but in the hope that it may lead the gentlemen who have just reached these shores from English prisons to weigh well every step they take in entering the arena of American politics. They have claims on the confidence and affection of their poor countrymen, such as few other men have; if they would only use their influence rightly, we believe they might not only do much to redeem this City, but to elevate and promote the Irish cause in the opinion of the civilized world. They must see that against Great Britain they are powerless with the sword. The spectacle, too, of Irish corruption, and turbulence, and want of political sagacity here furnishes the English enemies of Ireland with the only weapon they ever can or dare use in debate; and we verily believe that the spectacle of good government in New-York, set up and maintained by Irish influence, would cause the Irish question to enter on a new and startling, because hopeful, phase.

Surplus Funds in Savings Banks.

The savings banks are menaced periodically at Albany. The old bill providing for the transfer of unclaimed and surplus funds to the custody of the State has reappeared in the Legislature, doubtless for purposes with which Ward politicians are proverbially familiar. The first effort of the kind was made in 1853, when it was proposed to require savings banks "to pay over to the Boards of Supervisors of the counties in which they were respectively located, the moneys of all depositors not known to the officers of the savings bank, whose accounts with the bank had not been changed by drafts or new deposits within twenty years." Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR on that occasion rendered an opinion, in which he characterized the proposed act as "an unauthorized attempt at confiscation which the Courts will not sanction." "The Legislature (except in the form of taxation) cannot take to the public use funds, estate or profits of the individual citizen, whether held in his own name, or vested in a corporation for his use." Notwithstanding the adverse opinion of this eminent lawyer, a similar bill was introduced in 1859, and again in 1862. The latter measure led to an investigation which showed that the unclaimed deposits in the savings banks of this State amounted in the aggregate to $779,542. The surplus moneys held by the same institutions amounted at the same date to $3,846,102. The more recent attempts at legislation on the subject have not been followed by any specific action; and there is no ready access to data exhibiting the present amounts of unclaimed deposits or the total of surplus. The enormous growth of the business of savings banks since 1862 renders it more than probable that both the unclaimed deposits and surplus are much larger than in 1862.

Mr. KEYES, in his *History of Savings Banks*, suggests that though the hypothesis upon which legislators base their title to interference with unclaimed deposits is untenable, there is a possible duty on the part of the State to provide some means whereby the heirs of deceased depositors may be informed of their inheritance. The surplus of savings banks involves totally different considerations. The legislative committee of 1862 expressed the opinion that "a large surplus in the hands of bad men encourages dangerous investments, and jeopardizes the interests of depositors." From this conclusion Mr. KEYES dissents. There can be no doubt, however, that the accumulation of a surplus in excess of the reserve required to guard against contingencies, is unjust to depositors, who are entitled to the full benefit of the earnings of their own money. Here are a few examples of the excess of assets over liabilities, as we find them in the last published report of the Superintendent:

Atlantic Savings Bank	$185,230
Bank for Savings	1,151,791
Bowery Savings Bank	2,057,503
Broadway Savings Bank	214,352
Citizens' Savings Bank	268,142
Dry-dock Savings Bank	376,341
East River Savings Bank	350,271
Emigrant Industrial	594,343
German Savings Bank	373,028
Greenwich Savings Bank	637,189
Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank	199,680
Irving Savings Bank	201,088
Manhattan Savings Bank	302,579
Mechanics' and Traders'	346,326
Metropolitan	328,998

The best method of averting interference in the matter of surplus would be the adoption of more equitable rules in the distribution of profits among the depositors. Managers are not justified in accumulating a larger surplus fund than is absolutely required for safety.

MINOR TOPICS.

Accounts furnished of an agreement providing for a temporary cessation of the bombardment of Paris have been, evidently, premature. The shelling of the city, with all its accompanying horrors, steadily continues. The Parisians have effected a sortie from the side of Mont Valerien, which, though reported by the German Emperor as having been entirely without result, has yet not suffered a repulse decided enough to compel its retirement again behind the walls. It is useless to speculate on the damage which a determined attack from this quarter might inflict upon the Prussian batteries above St. Cloud, that are now sending shells over the Bois de Boulogne, and the consequent partial interruption of the bombardment that might ensue. In any case, the achievement would be a mere waste of brave men's lives, and a totally needless prolongation of a hopeless struggle.

Prussian Crown lawyers have not a reputation for arriving very rapidly at conclusions. Their latest discovery regarding the provisions of the Treaty of 1779 with our Commonwealth as affecting the export of contraband of war, has come rather late in the day to be of any practical consequence. The bulk of the arms already sent out from our ports in American bottoms have already been delivered. Those exported by the French mail-boats have always been open to capture, only the Germans have not been able to lay hold of them; and we fear that their latest international rule will hardly avail them in default of swift frigates to put it in execution.

The startling figures revealed by the investigation into the affairs of the insolvent Monitor Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston show that even in Massachusetts, where State inspection has, hitherto, been supposed to be of the most careful and conscientious kind, instances of gross mismanagement in insurance business are by no means impossible. The existence of a Company that could continue its business to so fine a point that against $3,660,736 of assets there should exist $15,060,723 of liabilities, of which $1,011,000 are outstanding risks, proves the possibility of deceiving both the official inspectors and the public to an extent that must occasion the gravest apprehensions as to the efficacy of our existing checks upon corporate management. Such a case, taken in connection with the late failures of the New-Haven and New-York companies, ought to be the occasion of general inquiry into the entire subject with a view to legislation that shall protect both stock and policy holders to a more than nominal extent.

As reported from the Committee, the Naval Appropriation bill is four millions in excess of last year, though five millions less than the amount asked for by the Department. The Committee may, at least, be congratulated upon having examined the subject for themselves, and, even in the presence of a large increase, the fact will doubtless have its effect upon the House in the ultimate disposal of their recommendations. The large sum set apart for the construction of a torpedo system of harbor defense is justified by all the late experiences of naval warfare, as well as by the comparative success of the experiment during the conflict with the South. The French fleet were simply rendered ineffective at the mouth of the Elbe by similar devices, and there is at this moment no fleet in the world fitted to cope with properly-constructed submarine defenses.

The Board of Health has ordered an investigation into the cattle disease now prevailing in the vicinity of New-York. This action is timely, and we hope the investigation will be undertaken by competent men. The vast prevalence of contagious diseases among the cattle, sheep and swine of Europe and North and South America gives evidence of the rapid approach of a period when the meat question will be an exceedingly important one. Authentic reports show that at this time cattle plague exists in Austria, in the Provinces of Transylvania and Galicia; in Belgium, in the districts of Biois and Jamoigne; in France, in the districts of Alsace and Lorraine, Seine and Marne, the Ardennes and Moselle; in North Germany, in Prussia proper, Rhenish Prussia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania; in South Germany, in Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg; in Russia, in Poland, in both European and Asiatic Turkey. Pleuro-pneumonia prevails in Holland, Turkey, Germany and Great Britain; and several of the United States. Foot and mouth disease exists in many parts of the United States, in South America, in Great Britain, France, Italy, Denmark and North Africa. In addition to this list of specific diseases, which might be much extended, various other fatal diseases are reported as prevailing among cattle in Texas, Virginia and other States, and generally over Europe. To control their spread and finally to suppress these diseases, there must be a thorough study of their nature, mode of propagation, &c., and then the concerted action of governments in the enforcement of laws regulating the movements of stock.

Thorough as is at this moment, the exhaustion and material depression of France it was far exceeded by the complete drain of all the national resources of Paraguay that existed at the end of 1869. And yet Paraguay has already entered on a course of revival both in political organization and outward prosperity. The newly elected President RIVAROLA and his Cabinet have before them a task that is greater than warfare, just as much as creation is greater than destruction. They seem, by the latest advices, prepared to enter upon it in the proper spirit of liberal concession to external nations and judicious development of internal resources. With all the advantages of an eminently productive soil, a naturally industrious population and a genial climate, Paraguay may, in a few years, repair the fearful ravages of her desperate and unequal struggle.

The Governor of Arizona recommends "a war of extermination" against the Apaches. Here we have another instance of our double-headed policy with regard to the Indians. Our national measures on the subject are framed in accordance with the dictates of civilization and humanity. The policy favored by the frontier settlers is in harmony with neither. It is perfectly evident that both cannot be right, and it is no less certain that the policy of severity must in the nature of things obliterate the influence of our well-meant policy of conciliation. As Gov. SAFFORD observes, it may be cheaper for Arizona to arm its settlers than to employ national troops, but for the United States, from whose interests Arizona cannot dissever itself, the plan is as expensive as it would be disastrous.

A correspondent takes exception to our views with reference to the justice of some of the German demands upon France. We admit this as a fair subject for difference of opinion, but when our correspondent proceeds to accuse us of taking sides with Imperialism and against the young Republic, we beg to remind him that on this question there can be but one opinion. From the outset of the existing struggle we have carefully avoided blind partisanship on either side, believing that however grateful it might be to many of our foreign-born citizens to see their cause zealously espoused on this side of the Atlantic, it was the duty of the Press of a neutral country, and was most in accord with the feelings of a neutral people, to have the truth plainly and fairly told, no matter which side was to be affected by it. From our republican stand-point, we have consistently maintained the policy of the Provisional Government, so far as it seemed to represent the popular will, and we have expressed our warmest sympathy with the French people in their struggle for self-government and national emancipation. This, however, cannot be held to preclude an independent journal from freely conceding the amount of justice we believe to be embodied in the demands of Germany.

ISOLATED PARIS.

Characteristic Sketches From the Besieged City.

Downfall of the Communists and Unity of the People.

The Fire of the French Forts---Its Impression and Effect.

Scenes in the Clubs, at the Outposts, in the Ambulances.

Summary of and Reflections on the Situation.

We have received from our Paris correspondent a diary of the siege, extending over the months of November and December. This we are unable to reprint in its entirety, but even extracts from it give a view of affairs in the beleaguered capital so much clearer than that supplied by telegraphic summaries, that we devote the space at our command to reproducing several. The latest advices from "W. E." are dated Dec. 28.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMUNISTS.

Rumors of a new attempt on the part of the Communists are again circulated, but the manner of relating the bare report shows us that the revolutionists have lost the sympathy of the people. Day by day, as their true character appeared in their writings, these men have grown odious, and beyond the turbulent crowds from Belleville and Batignolles, they could find no support. It is with a feeling near akin to horror that the honest people of Paris now read their programme, and one shudders to think of the consequences of a successful establishment of the Commune on the 31st of October. It is needless to say that these men are not Republicans, or that they have no creed, no religion, no party or political faith, and that their principles can be resolved into the one word—self. They have nothing in the world to lose—they may gain something by causing loss to other men. It is a pity that, in the administration of laws and of government, such men cannot be reached without a violation of the principles of personal liberty. What can be done with them? How shall they be treated? How can the authority respect their liberty as citizens, and at the same time prevent them from doing mischief? These questions will be very promptly answered by nine out of every ten, but they involve a problem not so easily solved in fact. Day by day the Communist writers denounce the Church, religion of all kinds, and even God. One of them wishes that he could poniard the Supreme Being upon his throne. All openly declare themselves atheists and the sworn enemies of Christianity. They are proud of calling themselves free-thinkers. In politics one is puzzled to tell what they are if not every-one for himself, and their demand is nothing more nor less than: "Get out of that Government seat so that I can set there myself." Let those advanced Republicans who think this an exaggeration read the words of these writers. Does it seem possible that any honest man, much less any honest Republican, could object to an appeal to the nation? Yet this is the very thing to which the Communists most object, for they are not so blind as not to see now that the people of France are afraid of the Republic, much more of the Commune, and that they have not the shadow of a chance in a vote of the nation. "We must put an end," they say, "to the disastrous prestige of deliberative assemblies." And a little further on: "Universal suffrage is the sworn enemy of republican institutions; hence it is necessary to abolish it, or to suspend it indefinitely." "Make a popular appeal today," cries another; "make an appeal to popular vote would be to restore the monarchy; there would be no surer means for overthrowing the Republic"—in which remark I most fully concur, for a popular vote, as M. FAVRE and his colleagues well know, would condemn the men and the Government of the 4th of September. There is but one way of avoiding it—let them save the country, as they engaged to do when they overturned the Government sustained by the last popular vote, and all will be forgiven. To follow the Communists again: "Do you wish to know the use which would be made of a new constituent? The law of Aug. 11, 1848, re-establishing the cautionment, will declare the fate of the Press; the law of the 28th of July, 1848, against secret societies, will recount that which is reserved for individual liberty and the rights of assembly or of association." It would be easy to multiply these quotations, but I have given enough to show the character of these "advanced republicans," and to give some idea why it is that the French do not want a republic. They cannot have the Republic without having the men they despise and dread; and it must be confessed that FAVRE, GAMBETTA, CREMIEUX, &c., have not done much toward removing this idea. The question resolves itself into a very simple alternative—either the Monarchy or a demagogic tyranny. Can one doubt which will be chosen by the voters of France? Putting the matter in a plain light, these great defenders of the Republic do not want a National Assembly elected by the nation, because they are afraid of universal suffrage; because they refuse to obey the law of the majority; because they dispute the right of France entire to give its advice upon the direction of national interests; because they intend to remain alone, at Paris, masters of the country, to cut up at will the established institutions, to attack social order, and to impose upon the provinces their tyrannical and illiberal decrees. These things are understood better today, and the masses of the people understand the true character of these revolutionary spirits. Only by some extraordinary and paralyzing disaster, can these men succeed in gaining another hour of authority. The most astounding thought in connection with this subject is that an entire nation can be disorganized and disturbed by the mobs of Belleville and La Croix Rousse. It is not due to the Empire, or to the war, for the same state of things, even the same men, existed in 1851, in 1848, and in 1830. There are names before the public today which were not only of evil omen in the two previous revolutions, but which were found in the revolution which dethroned CHARLES X.

FIRE OF THE FORTS.

All day the guns of the forts have been thundering away at the Prussian works, the reports coming full and sonorous upon our ears through the heavy, misty atmosphere. I am not able to judge of the amount of damage done to the enemy by this constant firing, but judging from my experience in other wars, I should say that ninety-nine out of every hundred shots were utterly thrown away and wasted. It is true that stray shots may destroy a gun-carriage or enter a casemate, but it is rare, indeed, that any serious damage is done to well-constructed earthworks by this system of isolated and irregular firing. Unless the first shot happens to fall into a group of men, before the direction of the fire is ascertained, the next hundred or so will prove entirely harmless, if the ordinary precautions are taken. And even in this case, the chances are that it will do no damage unless the shell explodes in the air at just the right second, for, as the pieces of a shell exploding upon the ground fly upward at tolerably sharp angles, a man who throws himself promptly upon his face may escape with the scorching of his eyebrows, even though the shell explodes at his very boot-heel. It is this upward direction of the fragments which saves so many men from death when shells fall beside them. Gunpowder plays some curious tricks and practical jokes. I have seen a man who threw himself down very humbly before a hundred-pounder who escaped with the loss of both boot-tops, which were taken off with the skill and precision of a journeyman shoemaker. The men killed are generally the foolhardy fellows who literally run their heads against the danger. The puff of smoke which accompanies each discharge gives a sober warning. "Look out," cries the sentinel on duty, repeating the advice of the smoke for those whose eyes are behind them, and the men have time to put themselves under shelter before the shot comes along to bury itself in the earth, or send its broken fragments humming through the air. The men rise with jokes and laughter to continue their occupation or amusement, until the sentinel gives warning of another shot. I have been in earthworks where heavy shot and shell were crashing into their sides every few seconds, and yet when the bombardment ceased, not a man was bruised or wounded. Of course I speak now of a case like that in point where one side fires and the other does not. When both batteries are working together the men run equal risk, for those working at the guns very rarely, from a feeling of pride or emulation, take any measures for their personal safety. In saying this I do not intend to depreciate the French gunners, for, despite the tales told of some village Christman hiding his genius under the tarpaulin of a common sailor, the firing is very good—better than the average of rapid artillery fire; but these observations apply to almost all artillery operations. The real glory of artillery is when it can catch a body of unwary men in the fields, or turn a score or two of heavy guns upon some work, keeping up a persistent and rapid fire. In all of the field operations the French artillery has done great execution, yet I cannot but think that the constant firing from these forts, by night and by day, is not only a reckless waste of ammunition but a weakening of their moral strength. At the present time Mont Valerien seems to be the only one of all the forts which exercises any great influence upon the enemy, and it is held in a dread which is decidedly wholesome to the defense. A correspondent writing from Rouen says that the weakest side of Paris is the western, or rather, it would be were Mont Valerien taken. So would it be if there were no fortifications at all upon that side of the city. Mont Valerien is a strong citadel, upon a commanding height, and could only be taken, as the Redan and Malakoff were taken, by a long and regular siege. It took thirteen months to reduce these two forts; Mont Valerien could resist as long if well defended and provisioned. But this is not all. The Seine runs broad and deep along the entire western side of the city, forming one of the strongest natural defenses one could ask. Put these two together and we find that the western side of the city is stronger than any of the others. True, it has but one fort, but that fort is stronger and offers more resistance than all of the others combined. To attack it would be like attacking the citadel of King THEODORE, but in this case the assailants would get more than they sent.

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE.

The *Official* contains an article on the American ambulance which will be read with pleasure by many residents in Paris, who have devoted their time to the aid of the sick and wounded. I have not yet seen this ambulance, but I believe that it is constructed in the highest style of art, and managed with that common-sense skill which marks American surgeons. I am quite ready to believe that the writer of this article is correct in saying that everything is as near perfect as possible, and I firmly believe in the skill and the devotion of the American doctors; but I cannot quite agree in the declaration that these men are making great personal sacrifices. The truth is that you could not buy out one of them for 20,000f. If anyone wishes to give up under these sacrifices, there are twenty candidates for every place, from head surgeon down. It is a most excellent opportunity for all engaged in it, and the peculiar circumstances are such that the more one does, the more so-called "sacrifices" one makes, the greater the benefit to one's self—not to speak of a prospective bit of red ribbon. The ambulance was started on a kind of family arrangement, only a chosen few standing any chance for admission. No fault can be found with this, reasonably, for a party of gentlemen have a right to start an ambulance if they please, and to admit none but first cousins; but the misfortune is that everybody is not reasonable, and the splendid opportunity of these Messieurs, although made by themselves, raises a good deal of envy and jealous feeling. It is rare that an English colony settles in any continental city without establishing a chapel. All goes on well until the choice of a pastor comes up, when there is an immediate division in the camp. There is a regular fight when the church-wardens are elected, and bitter hatreds are engendered, which are unappeased for years. The only way to obtain a tolerable truce is for the minority to start an opposition chapel. Well, it was the same with the American ambulance, and even the originator (I believe) got his head punched by a peppery little doctor, whose pluck is equal to his skill, when the elections came on. Since that time a great deal of hard feeling has been shown, and much more envy. The splendid puff in the *Officiel* is a balm for many a wound, and I see no way for those who sneer at the pioneers to get even except in starting another ambulance. If it is as good as this one, as I believe, they will not only win honor for themselves, but do honor to their country and countrymen. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the American surgeons the best in the world, and I should like to see Dr. CARNOCHAN at the head of another American ambulance, as a rival to that of Drs. SWINBURNE, SIMMS and JOHNSON. I presume that there are other surgeons who ought to be mentioned, but I do not know their names.

DISCOVERY OF PROVISIONS.

A careful search, followed by a peremptory requisition, has brought (Dec. 1) a greater quantity of provisions than any one supposed to be in the city. In the naval warehouses an account of stock disclosed a large amount of salt junk, pork, butter and Holland cheese. The requisition, accompanied by a penalty in case of non-compliance, gave us a number of cows concealed up to this time, with many goats, asses and other eatable animals. The authorities also called for all of the potatoes and dried vegetables, and from the cellars of the large wholesale grocers came many things, the existence of which was previously unsuspected. It is clear that these things were hidden away, but it is not so clear that the intention was to keep them until the last moment for the purpose of getting a better price, for had this been the case the reports of the armistice would have brought them out. I presume that the grocers did not want to sell at all until the gates of the city were opened. In case of a sudden fall in the value of money and securities, a stock on hand would be the best guarantee for good money. Whether or not men have a right to do what they please with their own, when they please to do something to the disadvantage of their fellow-citizens, is a question. Some genius put the problem in forcible language during our war: A and B buy a dog in partnership. After a few days A becomes dissatisfied with his bargain, and determines to shoot his half of the dog. Question—Has A the right to do what he pleases with his own property? Of course the seizure of these private stores gives rise to many complaints, and to many charges of violation of the rights of property, but, the city being under martial law, I do not think that Gen. TROCHU will be deterred from any measure tending to promote the defense, by these or similar clamors. While every man has the right to criticise the Governor's actions and conduct of the siege, no man has a right to embarrass him by actions, or to withhold any active support which may be of service. The amount of provisions just brought out has astonished everybody, and although TROCHU smiles a knowing "I told you so," it is evident that he too is a little surprised and not at all displeased. With their usual unthinking ardor the French who have as yet received the news (for it has not reached the journals) jump to the very extreme, and say that there are enough provisions to continue the siege to the month of March. Of course this is exaggeration. I imagine that the report of the Commission was as near right as possible in giving the safe limit to the 15th of December; but if the people continue their present attitude, and take to horse as readily, the time may be extended to January. Naturally there will be some suffering, but organized charity can do a great deal toward relieving the distress of the poor.

DINING 'TWIXT FIRES.

In still another order, Gen. TROCHU says that grave facts concerning the discipline and good conduct of the army had come to his knowledge, and after a sensible lecture on duty, he hopes that these grave faults may not be repeated. To a great majority of the people, this was an enigma, and there were various surmises and speculations as to the nature of the offenses thus reprimanded. This order concerns communication with the enemy. It seems that two or three officers were walking upon the outpost, at a point where the firing had stopped by mutual consent, when they were hailed by an officer of the enemy. In most excellent French, the Bavarian saluted the officers, and two or three more Germans appeared. The two groups met half way, and as the Bavarians all spoke French, a pleasant conversation was held, in which there was not the slightest reference to the war. On meeting, the Bavarians invited the French to dine with them, at a house upon the picket-line, and the offer was accepted for 9 o'clock that night. The French arrived, finding only an equal number of Germans. Before seating themselves at the table, the former exacted a word of honor from all that the invitation contained no ambuscade or trap, and the word was heartily given. At midnight the party was still around the table, drinking deeply of the finest wines of France, and toasting sweethearts and wives. Never a word of war or politics. The Germans had all lived in Paris, and found enough to talk about in their student-life, and in inquiring for the *petites dames* of the Quartier Latin. Before daylight the party broke up, and as all were a little light in the head, the Bavarians, arm in arm with the French, accompanied their guests to their own lines, to see them safely home. They parted with an *au revoir*. It was this party, harmless except in example, which drew out the Government order. It is a pity that such chivalric courtesy cannot be cultivated without license. In a well-disciplined army like that of the Germans, it may be permitted, but were it allowed on this side the foolish Francs-Tireurs, who could be turned inside out without knowing it, would spend all of their leisure hours in the German camps for the purpose of boasting of it on their return. Gen. TROCHU is right in stopping such intercourse before it arouses the craving for the glory of interviewing the enemy.

THE CLUBS OF PARIS.

I have more than once spoken of the clubs or reunions of Paris, those debating societies where the Socialists gave expression to the sublime idea of 1792, and, in imitation of the Jacobin orators of the First Revolution, tried to argue the people into the establishment of the Commune. These clubs started out on very high ground, and in strong language upheld the freedom of speech and of discussion; but, unfortunately, they weakened the force of their oratory and arguments by kicking every man out of doors who ventured to raise his voice against the peculiar ideas of the Socialists. This violence was deplored by many men, but it went on nevertheless, and no sooner was an obnoxious word spoken than there arose cries of "put him out," the execution following in the most summary manner. With this beginning, one can imagine what a row occurred when the destitution of M. GODILLOT, with the confiscation of his property having been voted, several persons tried to protest against the measure. They were promptly kicked out into the street and left there, bruised, scratched and bleeding, while the meeting voted to make the vote unanimous. No one else protested. *Free* discussion in this sense leads to bloody tyranny if there is power, to ridiculous folly if there is none. At this time the puerilities of the Socialist clubs are reported in the papers for the purpose of amusing the people. A man with a penchant for the ridiculous or a keen sense of humor has a hearty laugh every morning. Let me give a specimen or two. Take the assembly of the 25th in the Twentieth Arrondissement. The citizen VALLACH had the floor, and began to denounce the Oriental luxury of certain members of the clergy, while in the poorer quarters people were dying of misery and hunger. "Today," said he, "1,500 women presented themselves at the mairie of this arrondissement to ask for bread. There are people who gorge themselves, while others want for everything. I know some," added the orator, impressively, "I know some who eat four plates of meat for their dinner. [Marks of great astonishment: a few, no, no.] Yes, it is true, I have seen today even one of these guzzlers, who swallowed three plates for himself alone. [Cries of name the guzzler; name the glutton.] Is not that a scandal?" [Yes, yes.] The orator then attacked the dealers in groceries, who had put away their provisions, and said that 1,500 hams had been disclosed, which were offered for sale at 100 francs each. There were millions more in the cellars of Paris. If the Government would not seize them the people would; but the matter was finally disposed of by appointing a delegation to wait upon the Government to demand the requisition of all the hams.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

It is worth while here to note a fact regarding the discipline and the organization of the German Army. The Prussians were driven from the field so quickly that they could not carry away their wounded, but beside each one was found a bundle of bandages, linen and charpie, with everything required for the first field dressing. In cases where the French wounded have fallen into their lines, which were again gained by the French, the same care was observed. In cases where more time was given, or where the French wounded were given up after the first dressings, a piece of paper containing the diagnosis, written in French, was pinned upon the man's breast. This was to save the pain of another preliminary examination. In all things, so far as I have yet been able to observe, the Germans have availed themselves of every improvement hitherto made in the science of warfare. Their manner of conducting the medical and surgical department seems as near complete as it is possible to make it. There is one abuse in all armies, which they have obviated. Every officer who has been often in battle knows the annoyance of seeing his men leave the field under circumstances difficult to overcome. When one falls, every man near him who can catch hold of a corner of the blanket, will turn to carry him off. At the battle of Fair Oaks seven men were carrying off one in a blanket—the poor fellow, who said that both of his legs had been crushed by a bomb, crying in the most pitiful manner. Suddenly a shell struck within a few yards of the party, and exploded with a most infernally demoralizing shriek. The seven men dropped the wounded soldier and scattered. Under the influence of fright the wounded man jumped up and ran too, but after going a few yards he suddenly turned to pick up his blanket, then walked quietly away, while feeling himself all over to find out where he was hit. Now, all this was very honestly done, all but two or three, perhaps, believing that they were doing their duty, as surely as the soldier believed that both of his legs were gone. Being blown up by a shell does not add to one's judgment. These men rarely return in time to do any good, and in a hot engagement a Colonel soon finds his regiment greatly diminished. To obviate this abuse the Prussians make regular details of men for the assistance of the wounded, each one carrying a large quantity of dressing material instead of a gun. Before closing this paragraph let me say that the American surgeons are attracting considerable attention here, their operations and mode of treatment being acknowledged superior to that of the French.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER QUARRELS.

Even in such times as these, men cannot quite forget their own little quarrels, and a good chance to retort upon a former antagonist cannot be missed, although it might seem to amuse a Prussian. One of these retorts has just appeared in the *Figaro*. It is now near two months since I wrote of the difficulty between this journal and the *Officiel*, and I criticised the latter because, being the official journal of the Republic, it should have responded with more dignity and calmness. This was the affair in brief: the *Figaro* gave the news of a victory gained over the Prussians, a piece of information which gladdened all hearts. Immediately the writer was waited upon by a Commissioner, sent by the Government, and he confessed to having received the news from an employe of the Orleans Railroad. The next morning the *Officiel* said that there was no truth in the report, and closed by stigmatizing it as one of the habitual lies that the *Figaro* was accustomed to give its readers. That a Frenchman could leave this in silence was astonishing, but the result shows us that the matter was not forgotten. The morning after the battle of Dec. 2, the *Officiel* stated that all of the officers of the Mobiles from Ile-et-Vilaine were killed upon the field. This news was sent out by balloon that night. As so many officers could not be killed without the loss of many men, one can imagine the sorrow and desolation of hundreds of families in Brittany. The *Officiel* said no more for two days, when it coolly remarked that "not one of the officers of the battalion in question was killed, but two or three were slightly wounded." Thereupon the *Figaro* recalls its old grudge and the remarks made when it gave news which could injure no one or cause a single tear to fall, and adds, that this is one of the habitual lies to which the *Officiel* is accustomed to treat its readers. The retort, though spiteful, is very good, and gives another illustration of the danger of throwing stones when living in glass houses.

SLOW ACTION—HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

To judge of the work done by the local government we must take an example. During the Crimean war, the Ministry of War was conducted by two attachés, or head clerks, of course men who knew what they were doing—what they had to do, in fine, and they went at the work understandingly. Well, Sebastopol was taken on the 8th of September, all of the decrees, the recompenses, the promotion and filling up of sections, was completed on the 14th. And the battle was as serious as the two here, the French losing at Sebastopol 1,751 officers, and a total of 7,684 men. In the late engagements (commencing Nov. 29,) the loss is given at 1,597 officers, a total of 5,565. In the greater battle five days sufficed to complete everything; in this latter case fifteen days are nearly passed, and Gen. TROCHU is still "filling up his sections as rapidly as possible," while the provisions are rapidly passing away. In all of his work TROCHU has shown a great lack of energy and of spirit. While the Comte DE MOLTKE, despite his years, works from 4 o'clock in the morning, the Comte DE BISMARCK writing by candle-light, our governors take their ease, and are highly indignant at the bare suggestion that they have not done all that any men could do. But to show more fully the growing feeling, I give a few lines from the *Figaro* of this morning: "In our democracy all that which is not aristocratic is disdained. Equality is not at all regulated by capacity, but upon superiorities. No one desires to be that which he is, but wishes to appear that which he is not. I said, just now, that Paris assieged ought to be an immense work shop; we have transformed it into a saloon. People talk from morning to night, they read the journals, they exercise a little as soldiers, and they wait for the arrival of good news. Paris greatly resembles the man who gave a note for five hundred francs, and who imagined that he should find a pocket-book in the gutter the evening before it fell due." There is a great deal of truth in this, for the people are waiting with a careless irresponsibility for a turn of luck, and for good news from somewhere. The general feeling against foreigners is very curious. The Americans, for example, are accused of enjoying the *hospitality* of Paris and of refusing now to come here with an army to fight the Prussians, while they, the shop-keepers of Paris, attend to their proper affairs. As ridiculous as this may seem, it is publicly stated, the *Liberté* using the idea three times in a quarter of a column, and at the same time making two allusions to LAFAYETTE.

BOGUS DISPATCHES.

Today there is a new sensation, and the public is not a little elevated at its own quickness of perception. Yesterday two pigeons arrived, bringing news that all was lost, the armies of the country routed, and all of the important cities captured by the enemy. "In order to prove that it gives all the news, good or bad," at once to the people, the Government publishes these two dispatches, prefacing them by some remarks of a most remarkable character. Does the King and Count BISMARCK think that the people of Paris are fools to be taken in by such bogus dispatches? Does the Comte DE MOLTKE hope to impose upon Parisians by his news of victories gained over the French? The public answers to these queries, "Certainly not." "GILLAUME and old BISMARCK think themselves very sharp, but they have found their match this time in the Parisians." "Do they think we are simple enough to give a moment's thought——" I should say not, when the first dispatch to the Government is written in ordinary hand instead of in cypher—a decidedly German hand, at that—when it is written in bad French, and signed "A. Luvertujou," who has never left Paris. The second is worse, and is addressed to the *Figaro*. There are seven other proofs of the bogus character of these dispatches, which I find on a casual examination, and I presume that any Frenchman could find seven more by study. The pigeons, also, were recognized by their owner as being those captured in a balloon the day before, and this fact was quite enough to show that the dispatches were the work of some German jokers, who probably had no idea that they would create so great a sensation. The official allusions to the King, to Count BISMARCK, and Gen. VON MOLTKE, are certainly very good and, knowing the circumstances, they show us something of the character of the men in power. All of the journals, great and small, without exception, devote columns to these dispatches, proving, by Parisian logic, that they did not for one moment impose upon the people of Paris, that they did not receive a moment's attention, and that for once, with all of their shrewdness and sagacity, King WILLIAM and Count BISMARCK have missed cue. I must add that the handwriting is so bad that even the Government cannot make it all out, a fact which seems to show, either that King GUILLAUME and Count BISMARCK write like peasant boys, or that this sensation was the work of some simple German soldier, who was once in Paris, probably as *concierge* or *garçon de café*.

LIFE AND ITS HARDSHIPS.

I have said that there is much suffering in the city, and God alone knows how much. I am barely able to live comfortably on 150 francs per week—how can the poor live on thirty sous a day? I pay one and a quarter cents per pound for wood to burn, making one small fire one hundred sous a day. There are yet a good quantity of dried vegetables, and horse-meat in abundance. Cheap wine is getting scarce, and it is a noteworthy fact that the supply of *vin ordinaire* for eight months has been drunk in three. There remains an ample supply of wine at one, one and a half, and two francs the bottle. Dogs, cats and rats are eaten daily; but as yet there is no great lack of horse, and the use of those animals is voluntary. Fat cats bring a high price, some liking them as well as rabbit. A great majority of the poor get their soup at the Municipal canteens, and many eat bread soaked in *du vin chaud*—which will just keep soul and body together. But for all this I am of opinion that we can go on for some time yet, the new Mayors being very active in organizing canteens. The lack of gas makes candles and oil very dear, and the streets are certainly very sombre. These privations are telling fearfully upon the public health, principally upon infants and the aged, the number of deaths of citizens alone, for the past fifteen days, amounting to the enormous sum total of 5,456 persons. In a balloon just captured, the enemy found a note from M. FAVRE to GAMBETTA, saying that the 15th of January was the utmost extent the Government dared hold out, and that it would be dangerous to go even that far. The *Officiel* begins to speak of an "honorable peace" which M. FAVRE hopes to make, as if to prepare the public mind for the surrender. It is not impossible, therefore, that the city may be given up about the time this letter reaches you; but, knowing the French character—knowing how little it takes to elate them, it is evident that a single victory in the country would make them hold out even beyond that time. The one hundredth day of the siege has been reached, and VAUBAN gave fifty-five days as the ordinary limit of sieges; but the great engineer counted surely upon the arrival of armies of relief within that time.

THE SITUATION.

Looking about me on all sides, seeing a Government composed of triflers and cowards—seeing the utter want of real patriotism, charity for the soldiers or enthusiasm for the war—I cannot entertain a hope of victory. There is a growing feeling that it is better to let Alsace and Lorraine go than to continue as at present, and I am sure that nine out of every ten of the bourgeois would prefer to pay in land rather than in money. Giving those two provinces would not be felt here; it would not lighten the pockets of the Parisians, and the debt would be burdensome to the inhabitants of those provinces alone. And, since the Army of the Loire has been defeated, why have another man killed in a useless struggle? Paris alone cannot save France, if she was inclined to do so—which she is not—for as yet the troops of Paris have taken but a small part in the battles, a portion of those engaged behaving so badly that the battalion was dissolved. If the provinces do not come to our aid, say the Parisians, there is no use in our getting ourselves killed for nothing; but they forget entirely the thousands of young men from the country who are now bearing the greater part of the burden of the fight. On the other hand, the Mobiles say that they are fighting for France, and not for the shop-keepers or the *canaille* of Paris, and that, while they would be glad enough to have a republic, they do not want one if it is to be with the men of today, who have shown themselves so incapable. The great trouble in France has always been a want of union and concord, for it is the party divisions which has always opened the door to the first pretendent to the throne who came along. The divisions of today are as marked as ever, and in studying them one by one, I cannot find cause for hope in the success of the French arms. As for Gen. TROCHU, I have my doubts, but it is evident that no change can now be made. DUCROT, also, is not a man of character or of dignity. But whatever opinion one may hold, there is no help for it now—these leaders must be followed to the end. If France is saved, history will be unable to find too beautiful epithets for them. If France is not saved, there are a thousand errors to be charged against them, and the charge of "treason" will be the first made by the people. In France, want of success means treason.

BEATING THE LIGHTNING TRAIN.

Exciting Race Along the Hudson—Contest Between Ice-Boats and the Chicago Express Train—The Latter Gloriously Beaten—Enthusiasm of the Passengers—The First Fatal Ice-Boating Accident.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Jan. 22, 1871.

The ice-boating thus far this Winter has not been very good, but nevertheless the owners of boats have entered into the sport with much zeal. On Friday of last week there was a novel scene witnessed on the river north of here. It was a race between the two ice-boats *Zephyr*, owned by Mr. J. BUCKHOUT, the *Icicle*, owned by Mr. JOHN ROSEVELT, and the Chicago express train from New-York. These two boats are among the fastest in the Poughkeepsie Ice-Boat Association. On the day named the wind blew hard from the south-west, striking the boats on the quarter. Both vessels were on the ice north of the Whale Dock, and at a stand still within one hundred feet of the east shore when the whistle of the locomotive of the train with which they were to race sounded. This to the tiller-men of the *Zephyr* and *Icicle* was a starting signal. In an instant they were in their boats lying at full length, when they "down stick" and put their crafts on the wind. Then came the race. The passengers on the cars raised the windows and waved their hats and handkerchiefs; the engineer blew tantalizing whistles as his train thundered through the rock cuts and over bridges, leaving the ice-boats gradually way astern.

THEN THE TRAIN BEATEN.

Suddenly the breeze freshened. The canvas on the boats swelled out, the rigging tightened, the steel runners commenced humming over the clear, smooth, black ice, and then the tiller-men of the boats knew they had their iron-bound adversary. The *Zephyr* rapidly overhauled the lightning train with bow "dead to the north," and then the excitement all over the train, from the engineer to the hind brakeman, was of the liveliest nature. Close behind the *Zephyr* followed the *Icicle*, both boats flying along with lightning rapidity. Again the waving of handkerchiefs and hats and the blowing of the locomotive whistle added excitement to the scene. Soon the novel craft had passed the fast train and were far ahead, slipping over the ice at the rate of a mile a minute. Never was there a prettier race and never was a railroad train, and a fast train at that, so very badly beaten. Running into the poor ice district the victors whirled about like a flash and headed down the river, again giving the engineer of the train as it came along a parting wave, the latter sending whistling shrieks from his machine in response, and the passengers also giving farewell waves of hats and handkerchiefs.

A FATAL COLLISION.

The first fatal accident in the history of ice-boating occurred at Hudson the same day. It was a collision. All reports say it was unavoidable, but ice-boatmen here cannot account for it. One of the boats belonged at Athens, and was sailed by IRA WHITING, and the other belonged at Hudson, and was sailed by WALTER WORTH. Each boat had five or six occupants. They were bound north, and rattling along at a very high rate of speed. JACOB BEST, the young man who was killed, was on board of the Hudson boat, lying at full length upon the waist-board on the windward side, the Hudson boat being ahead about one hundred feet. Suddenly one of her runners struck into a crack in the ice, when the speed slackened at once, and before the tiller-man of the Athens boat could see the danger, his vessel, which was humming along at the rate of forty miles an hour, dashed into the Hudson boat. Her bow-sprit struck young BEST on the left breast, just above the heart, staving in his ribs. He cried, "Oh, dear!" once, gasped twice, and was a corpse. The escape of the other occupants was simply miraculous; as it was, they were not hurt in the least. When it is known that the least move of the tiller of the hind boat would have avoided the accident, the case as it stands is a singular one.

RACES TO TAKE PLACE.

It was thought that the race of the Poughkeepsie Ice-Boat Association would come off yesterday, but the mild weather rendered the ice unfit. During the day the ice-boat *Snow Squall*, with two men on board, broke through, but no damage occurred.

A Man Stabbed by His Brother.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, ALEXANDER MEYERS, a colored man, thirty-six years of age, living at No. 16 Grand-street, was taken to the Greenwich Police Station in an exhausted condition, and Police Surgeon WATERMAN being called, found that he was suffering from three dangerous stab wounds, one in the left side, three inches deep, another in the left arm, and the third on the head. The wounded man said that the wounds had been inflicted by his brother, WILLIAM MEYERS, during an altercation at their residence, and Capt. MCDONNELL at once sent out officers to arrest him, but he had fled and could not be found. The wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

Daring Robbery in a Saloon.

At a late hour Saturday night, WILLIAM A. CHRISTIANSON, of No. 412 West Twenty-ninth-street, was in the saloon No. 468 Sixth-avenue, when he was attacked by a party of roughs who knocked him down, beat him terribly, and robbed him of a diamond ring worth $80, a watch valued at $25, and $10 in money, after which they fled. Subsequently, however, Philip McGovern, Joseph Fitzlein, William Seaman, John Kane, and Edward J. Hoyt were arrested by Officers Hagan, Curtin, Crinniau and Maloney, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The two latter having been identified as immediately concerned in the outrage were committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

THE PROGRAMMES TO-NIGHT.

Few events of interest will summon the play-goer out of doors this evening. The most notable incident will be the reappearance, after a long absence from this City, of Miss LAURA KEENE, who will act at Lina Edwin's Theatre in BOUCICAULT'S "Hunted Down; or, The Two Lives of Mary Leigh." At Wood's Museum, where Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her company are filling the last week of a very brilliant engagement, "Delicate Ground," with Miss THOMPSON and Messrs. DEWAR and TEESDALE in the leading parts, will in each representation precede "St. George and the Dragon." At the Stadt Theatre, Mme. SEEBACH is to perform in "Egmont." The first of Mrs. MACREADY'S popular recitals will take place at Lyric Hall. Mr. DE CORDOVA lectures, with a charitable object, at Chickering's Rooms. At Wallack's, this evening, "The School for Scandal" will be the play.

THOMAS' CONCERTS THIS WEEK.

All lovers of music will be gratified by the announcement that two grand concerts will be given at Steinway Hall by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' full orchestra, and by Miss ANNA MEHLIG, on Friday and Saturday of this week. A superb programme will be interpreted on the night first mentioned, when Miss ANNA MEHLIG is to benefit by the entertainment. On Saturday, BEETHOVEN'S "Pastoral Symphony" will be part of numerous excellent selections. These concerts promise to be the most memorable of the season.

"STAR CONCERTS."

A series of "Star Concerts" intended to bear a favorable comparison in respect of talent concerned, novelty and variety of programmes, and lowness of admission rates, with the popular concerts in London, will be begun early next month at Steinway Hall. Details are to be supplied for publication without delay.

Ball of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, the only French social organization existing in this City, and one enjoying pleasant prominence for some years past, will give its annual masked and fancy-dress ball, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening next. The Cercle will thus have the credit of holding the first affair of the kind this season, in addition to the reputation its members have won for their Club, by a series of *bals masqués et parés*, from which picturesqueness and animation have not been excluded by decorum. This year the profits of the affair will accrue to the funds being gathered in aid of the sufferers of France. With the influence of the agreeable recollection of past reunions, and the further importance of the present ball growing out of the charitable intentions of the Cercle, its success is hardly to be doubted.

The Times and Queen Augusta.

The following appeared in our impression, yesterday, but as some of our readers in the interior of the State may not have seen it, we reproduce it today:

The *North German Correspondent* contains a contradiction of the report of an interview with Queen AUGUSTA, which was published in these columns a few weeks since. It states that the interview was "invented." We received the report through our well-known Paris correspondent "R.," and published it word for word as it came to us. The gentleman who actually had the interview with the Queen is even better known to all Americans who have been in Paris than "R." He is an American, occupying a very high professional position, and were we at liberty to mention his name, we believe that our readers would have no hesitation in accepting his statements in preference to those of the *North German Correspondent*. This gentleman writes to us from London, under date Jan. 4, 1871, for the purpose of assuring us that he gave a faithful report of the interview in question. He says: "In your number of the TIMES, date Dec. 10, you published a letter, the result of a conversation which I had with the Queen of Prussia. The *letter is a résumé of that conversation*, and I thought it would not only be agreeable to Her Majesty, but be of use to her, as so little is known about this illustrious lady in America, except in connection with the telegrams relating to this horrible war. As I know her to be a most humane and kind Queen, I thought I had rendered a service, and done something to let her good qualities be generally known. It has pleased some one (by authority) to deny the authenticity of the letter, for political reasons, I presume, or perhaps considering the conversation private." Our correspondent goes on to say that he does not desire, for personal and professional reasons, to enter into any controversy on the subject; but it will be seen that he pledges himself that his report to us was a *"résumé"* of his conversation with Queen AUGUSTA. We regret that our correspondent should have particularly requested us not to allow his name to transpire, but we can only assure our readers that we have the greatest confidence in his integrity, that we received and published the report in good faith, and that we still believe it to be what our correspondent represents it—a fair summary of a conversation held with Queen AUGUSTA.

A Slight Riot in Jersey City—The Military and Citizens at Swords' Points—Bayonets, Clubs and Axes Wielded.

The wonted serenity of the Sabbath was wantonly desecrated in Jersey City, yesterday, by the riotous conduct of some of the members of Company A of the National Guard of New-Jersey, who paraded with other of the military at the funeral of the late Gen. WRIGHT. The trouble originated in drunkenness, and from all that could be gleaned, the facts are as follows: About 6 o'clock two privates of Company A, named KELLY and DWYER, left the ranks while the obsequies were being performed at the grave, and repaired to the lager-beer saloon of CONRAD KELLER, on Palisade-avenue, where they indulged excessively in drinking. During the carouse a dispute occurred between the soldiers and the proprietor. Words brought blows, and before many moments KELLER was struck on the head with a club. The soldiers immediately drew their bayonets, and KELLER armed himself with an adze, and in this threatening attitude they became so clamorous that the attention of Police Officer ROXFORD, of the Fourth Precinct, who was in plain clothes, was attracted, and he entered the saloon to quell the disturbance. He succeeded in disarming KELLER of the adze and the soldiers of a bayonet and a musket with a bayonet attached. A cartridge, an epaulet and KELLY'S cap were also found on the floor and brought to the Third Precinct, where they now remain. The officer then undertook to arrest the contestants, but they threatened to give him his quietus if he did not desist. ROXFORD called in two citizens to his aid, one of whom is named KUNTZ, and took the soldiers into custody. They were proceeding with them to the Police station, when they were encountered by the battalion under the command of Major HART. Company A seeing their comrades prisoners, rushed on their captors with drawn bayonets, knocked down KUNTZ and the officer and rescued the men. ROXFORD drew his pistol, and Major HART rode up and ordered the men to fall in. After much murmuring his command was obeyed and the Major took charge of KELLER and DWYER, saying he would hold himself responsible for the prisoners. KELLER'S head was then bandaged up and when the military arrived at Hoboken, KELLER and DWYER were handed over to the charge of Capt. DONOVAN, of the Hoboken Police to await any charge that might be made against them by the State authorities. At 9 o'clock last night Major HART and Capt. P. J. MEEHAN visited the Hoboken Police Station and on ascertaining that no person had appeared to prefer any complaint against his men they obtained their discharge. Later in the evening KELLER, the saloon-keeper, requested a warrant for the arrest of the private soldiers, while Officer ROXFORD made a similar demand for the arrest of Major HART. The Justice doubting his jurisdiction in the matter, hesitated and said he would determine what action he would take today.

WHITMAN'S Jujube is now the standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all persons having affections of the throat. Sold at Hudnut's, Herald Building; Caswell, Hazard & Co., 5th-av. and 24th-st.; Ditman & Co.'s, Astor House, and all leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Cold Seems a Small Affair.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists.

Unnatural Redness

Of the nose or face. This annoying personal affliction is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A CURE WARRANTED.

$2,000 worth of Diamonds were Stolen from George N. Bissell, 5th-av., through a second-story window. A sneak thief forced open a second-story window in the house of F. Mayer, 56th-st., the same night. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH gave the alarm, and nothing was lost. In both cases the family were at dinner.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, superior to all for Dyspepsia and diseases of Liver and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., Jan. 21, of Bright's disease, DAVID ANDERSON, eldest son of David and the late Caroline Anderson, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Jamaica, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Howard House, East New-York, from 12 until 1 o'clock. Cars also leave same place for Jamaica every half hour. Interment in Green-Wood.

AUERBACH.—On the 21st inst., of consumption of the lungs, JULIUS P., eldest son of Dr. Julius and Alice A. Auerbach, aged 19 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, at Ocean Point, L. I., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The South-side Railroad leaves foot of Roosevelt-st., New-York, at 10 A. M., returning at 3½ P. M.

BROGNARD.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 19, Mrs. MARGARET BROGNARD, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. F. B. Betts, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 23, at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot Barclay-st. at 8 and 11¼ A. M.

DARLING.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, SAMUEL PIERPONT, son of William A. and Josephine B. Darling, aged 3 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 9 East 41st-st., Monday, Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.

LAUDER.—At No. 306 West 13th-st., on Jan. 21, of pneumonia, JAMES LAUDER, aged 72 years, 7 months and 29 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family please attend without further notice.

LORD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 21, LAURINDA, widow of the late Benjamin Lord, of Trenton, N. J., aged 82 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Jan. 23, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of her son, Dr. Benjamin Lord, No. 34 West 28th-st. Her remains will be taken to Trenton.

☞ Trenton papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—At his residence, in Germantown, near Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 19, OSWALD C. MONTGOMERY, in his 49th year.

MYERS.—On Friday, Jan. 20, at his residence at Schenectady, N. Y., MORDECAI MYERS, in the 95th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORISON.—At No. 53 West 35th-st., early in the morning of the 19th inst., MARY C. E. MORISON.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 1½ P. M.

POST.—On Sunday morning, JOTHAM W., infant son of Jotham W. and Eliza C. Post, aged 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 206 East 35th-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

RICKETTS.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 20, FANNIE E., wife of Geo. R. A. Ricketts, Jr., and daughter of the late Wm. R. Stowe.

Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Montclair, on Monday, Jan. 23, at 3¼ P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning at 5:10 and 8¼ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, 1871, at Orange, N. J., ENEAS SMITH, in the 68th year of his age, late of New-Orleans.

His funeral will take place Tuesday, 24th, at 1 P. M., at the residence of his brother, James E. Smith, near the Valley Station, Orange. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SMITH.—At Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Jan. 22, after a short illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, George M. Usher, Mrs. JANE SMITH, widow of the late James Smith, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James R. Smith, No. 26 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMYTHE.—On Sunday, the 22d inst., Mrs. E. B. SMYTHE, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Henry A. Smythe, are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hobart for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a torpid state of the liver and stomach.

The success of my medicines in curing Pulmonary Consumption is too well established to admit of skepticism. I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed any medicine can create new ones, but I do say that when a patient has a violent cough, night-sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to the bed, a cure may be effected. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by liver complaint and dyspepsia. The mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathises with the liver and stomach, and frequent slight colds hasten into Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration, or by the formation of gatherings, which break into the bronchia and are spit up in large quantities, the lungs being thereby restored to health.

In order to do this, the stomach must be prepared so that digestion will go on.

The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all mucous slime and vitiated matter that clogs up the system and prevents digestion.

The Seaweed Tonic mixes with the food and strengthens it so that it does not sour, and it goes through the process of chylifaction and is made into good blood.

When the stomach has got in this condition, the Pulmonic Syrup soon ripens the matter in the lungs, and a cure is effected.

Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night-sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

I was weighed shortly after my recovery, then looking like a mere skeleton, and weighed only ninety-seven pounds; now my weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York,
Wholesale Agent.

FINE ARTS.

THE DERBY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
recently on view at the Academy of Design, has been removed to our enlarged rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., where they will remain on
EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING,
until the time of sale,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24 and 25,
at 7½ o'clock P. M.

A number of important paintings not yet seen by the public, have been added to the exhibition, and among them the world-renowned
BIRTH OF VENUS, BY CABANEL.

SPECIAL.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, we shall reserve a limited number of seats for their use at this sale. Application by letter or personally should be made at once.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 27. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD, and money loaned on them, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25,
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
(Reprinted from the 6th London Edition.)
THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.
SHOWING HOW
THE GERMAN BOY THRASHED THE FRENCH BOY,
AND HOW THE ENGLISH BOY LOOKED ON.
AUGUST BRENTANO, Publisher,
No. 33 Union-square, New-York.
, A liberal discount to the trade.

ETHNOLOGY,
PHRENOLOGY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
PHYSIOGNOMY,
PSYCHOLOGY.

See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, with portraits, characters, biographies, and much interesting and useful matter. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

S. R. WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ENGLAND.

The Premier and His Constituents.

The following is a copy of a petition which is in course of signature by the constituency in different parts of the borough of Greenwich, calling upon the Premier to resign his seat as one of the representatives of the borough:

To Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M. P.:

We, the undersigned, electors of the borough of Greenwich, approach you with that consideration which your exalted position and talents necessarily command, and in respectfully soliciting from you the restoration of the trust reposed in you—of representing us in Parliament—we beg briefly to place our reasons for so doing before the world. From the time you became member for Greenwich you have never visited the borough, nor has a single interest connected with it engaged even your passing attention. Our trade has completely departed, our dockyards are silent—a fact of which Russia seems cognizant, and, in a word, your ill-timed and miserable economy has converted this old historic place into a scene of pauperism and desolation. When we turn from the dreary contemplation of our own affairs to the country at large, we find less reason to place confidence in you. The whole of the last two sessions were occupied in passing two measures affecting the sister country, namely, the Irish Church bill and the Landlord and Tenant bill. Yet Ireland remains dissatisfied and discontented. Such has been the result of your domestic policy; and, on looking to foreign affairs, we find still less reason for congratulation. It was reserved for the veteran leader of the Whigs, Earl RUSSELL, to sound the alarm-trumpet and to demand the immediate enrolment of 100,000 men for the defense of the country. In the beginning of last year, when all looked so calm and serene that Earl GRANVILLE thought no cloud darkened the political horizon, you commenced that disastrous reduction in all departments of the State which enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to form a plausible yet deceitful Budget for the country. Now that the horizon is not so clear—whether we look at the serious complications of the Russian question, or the terrible and altered state of European questions—we still find you in the same state of suicidal apathy. This word 'apathy' does not express, to our minds, the full measure of your shortcomings, because your War Minister, Mr. CARDWELL, had the audacity to state, in the House of Commons, that he had in store 300,000 breech-loading rifles; a statement which he must (officially) have known contained the grossest misstatement of facts ever attempted to be foisted on the House of Commons. Such are our reasons—political, social and local—upon which we respectfully yet firmly demand the restoration of our abused trust."

The Total Eclipse of the Sun at Gibraltar.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The party that left England for the purpose of observing the total eclipse of the sun at Gibraltar—namely, Messrs. Carpmael, Gordon, Lewis, Buckingham, Beasley, Harrison, Anson, Abbott, Talmage, and myself—disembarked from Her Majesty's ship *Urgent* on the 14th inst., and all but the three last mentioned proceeded to Estepona, a village in Spain, about thirty miles north-east from Gibraltar, and situated in the central line of totality, in Her Majesty's ship *Pigeon*, which had been kindly detained here by Capt. PHILLIMORE, R. N., the senior naval officer, to aid us in case of need. By this division of the party an additional chance was afforded of observing the phenomenon in case of bad weather, and Estepona offered the advantage of some thirteen seconds' longer time of total obscuration than Gibraltar, a condition very desirable for the particular class of observations required by some of the party. The weather at Gibraltar was wet and cloudy almost from the time we landed until the day before the eclipse, when a strong breeze west by north gave a beautifully clear sky, which lasted till about midnight. Mr. TALMAGE, the director of the Leyton Observatory, and I, after consulting with those who knew the locality, determined to observe from the Moorish castle if the atmospheric conditions of the 21st should hold good on the 22d, the day of the eclipse; but I arranged, through the kindness of Col. MABERLEY, C. B., the commanding officer of Royal Artillery, to receive constant telegrams of the weather from Europa Point on the morning of the 22d, and conveyance was provided to move the instruments at the latest practicable period, in case any other position afforded better chances of success. Mr. TALMAGE was to take angular measurements of Saturn, if seen through the corona, Mr. ABBOTT to sketch the corona, and I was to examine it with a polariscope. The westerly wind increased in force on the 22d, but brought with it scud and dense clouds across the bay from the Spanish mountains; everywhere these clouds were massed in the sky, separated by small intervals of hazy blue. The last telegram was received from Europa at 11¾, forty minutes before commencement of totality, stating "sky quite overcast, heavy clouds moving south-east, sun hardly visible." This, together with the circumstance that the Rock did not appear to affect the clouds which were moving under the influence of a westerly wind, led me to conclude that the chances of good vision were equal at any position on the Rock. While waiting on the Line Wall for these telegrams, at which place I failed to observe the first contact, while Mr. TALMAGE failed in the same endeavor at the Moorish castle, I joined him there, leaving Mr. ABBOTT with his telescope erected on the flat roof of a house about a quarter of a mile west of the castle. The castle is a ruin about 300 feet above the sea, commanding an extensive view of the Spanish mountains in the direction of the path of the shadow of the eclipse, and it has a clear lookout toward the south. The cloud which caps the Rock of Gibraltar, the summit of which is 1,396 feet above the sea, during east winds, or Levanters, leaves this comparatively low level clear. On the castle platform with us were Capt. PHILLIMORE, R. N., Lieut. TODD, R. E., who throughout have greatly assisted us, and other officers. About thirty seconds before the commencement of totality, a hazy blue break in the clouds enabled us to see the thin bright crescent of the sun, but unfortunately this patch of hazy blue sky, which favored others for a few seconds, came a little too early in front of our position, and it was followed by a dense cloud, behind which the entire phenomenon of totality was hidden from us. The darkness was considerable, but not so great as when I observed the total eclipse of 1860, at Nisqually, in an unclouded sky. Then a lamp was necessary to enable a white-faced pocket chronometer to be read; yesterday I could see the divisions distinctly at the distance of eight inches without such aid. Mr. ABBOTT had the good fortune to see the corona and some red prominences, but only for about two seconds before they were lost in the same dense cloud; he estimated the breadth of the corona at about a sixth part of the moon's radius. Prof. NEWCOMB, of the United States Navy, was able to see all four contacts, and to take several measurements that were necessary for the work he has in hand; he also caught a glimpse of the corona, but says he could make no use of it. Many other persons saw more or less of the total phase at Gibraltar, and probably we may be favored by some of them with observations and sketches, in accordance with a request to that effect. We are greatly indebted to the naval and military authorities here for assistance in many ways. Gun practice was prohibited on the day of the eclipse, and Col. OGLE, the commanding Royal Engineer, aided us by providing intelligent sappers.

Mr. LEWIS states that the party at Estepona only saw the total phase through a break in the clouds for about ten or fifteen seconds, when it was covered by light cloud. Mr. BUCKINGHAM, with his magnificent photographic apparatus, could not get any pictures during totality. Mr. CARPMAEL saw some bright lines in his spectroscope, position not yet given. Mr. LEWIS just saw that the corona was polarized, but had no time to make more than one observation. Mr. HARRISON, who was distant a mile from the others, did not see the total phase. Mr. ANSON had not time at the moment to sketch what he saw, but probably may be able to do so from memory, and Mr. FISON, who had then joined the party, had no opportunity of obtaining satisfactory observations. Yours obediently,

R. M. PARSONS, F. R. S.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 23, 1870.

The Campaign in New-Hampshire—A Calm Republican Survey of the Field.

From the Concord Statesman, Jan. 21.

It is conceded on all sides that the Democrats of this State have nominated their strongest men—not their typical men, not the men who most truly represent the spirit and purpose of their party, and who, if elected, would most rigidly carry out its dictates, not the extreme men who are Democrats from the natural obtuseness of their intellects and the innate depravity of their natures, Democrats at all times, under all circumstances, and for all purposes—but the men who will draw the most votes. They are moderate men, goodish men; and their nomination was the dictate of a tardy shrewdness. It has been demonstrated past all doubt, that a straight-out unquestionable, uncompromising Democratic ticket can never carry New-Hampshire. The only hope of opposition is in some candidate who, by personal popularity or by the negative character of his politics, shall be able to draw votes that would not be given to undisguised copperheadism. Yet if the ticket labeled "Democratic" should carry the election, though it bore the names of out-and-out Republicans, the fact would be proclaimed from one end of the land to the other as a great Democratic victory, an overthrow of Republicanism in one of its strongholds. If, on the other hand, our own candidates were in any way objectionable, there might be some slight excuse for men who are naturally Republicans, but acknowledge no party obligations, to cast their ballots at the dictate of personal feeling. But let such bear in mind that the men put in nomination by our party this year are as unexceptionable as could be found in the State, are men of unquestioned ability and integrity, and there is no reason why any voter who believes in Republican principles should not aid in their election. Everything indicates that our opponents are preparing for a tremendous effort to carry the State. Thus, far, at least, they have done their best, and they will leave nothing undone that may help them toward grasping the power they have so long coveted. Still, we have the same material, though not the same spirit, to deal with as before. Victory is ours if we will it, but not unless we will it. This day is not too early for the earnest work of the canvass to begin.

Will of the Late Edward C. Delavan—His Reasons for Making no Public Bequests.

From the Schenectady Star, Jan. 20.

Application was made on the 19th instant to the County Judge of Schenectady County, by J. SAVAGE DELAVAN, the son of the late EDWARD C. DELAVAN, for the proof of his father's will. Citations were issued. The will bears date Oct. 26, 1870, and was drawn by D. CADY SMITH, Esq., of this city, and is witnessed by JAY CADY and WILLIAM L. GOODRICH, also of this city.

Mr. DELAVAN's property consists almost wholly of real estate of large rental value, located chiefly in this State. He has for the past five years been disposing of his unproductive lands in other States, and is said to have closed them all out advantageously, except, perhaps, some lots in Chicago, which he retains. By his will he gives to Mrs. DELAVAN, his widow, all his gold and silver plate, &c. His paintings, several of which are of the finest works of art, (purchased by him in Italy,) and of large value, he divides between Mrs. DELAVAN and his son, Mrs. DELAVAN taking the "Apple of Discord," "Madonna and Child," "The Magdalen," &c., and JOHN taking the "Aurora" and most of the statues and models in marble and bronze. The other articles of *virtu* are divided between Mrs. DELAVAN and JOHN. He also gives to Mrs. DELAVAN a legacy of $10,000 and one-third of the net income of his estate. His library and most of his family portraits he gives to JOHN. He gives to his daughter and to his grandchildren (the children of his deceased daughter) various articles as remembrances or tokens of his love. And as a mark of his regard for his sister-in-law, Miss SARAH HILLHOUSE SCHUYLER, he gives to her $5,000. All the rest and residue of his estate he gives one-third to his son, one-third to his daughter and the other third to his grandchildren. He also declares that what he had theretofore given to his children were gifts to them respectively, and were not intended by him as advancements, nor charged by him to them nor to be charged. He appoints his son JOHN S. DELAVAN, DAVID CADY SMITH, of Schenectady, and TOWNSEND FONDEY, of Albany, his executors, and gives them power to sell, rent, and repair all his real estate.

His estate is estimated anywhere between $800,000 and $1,000,000. To the surprise of almost every one, the deceased makes no bequest to the temperance cause, in which he had devoted the best part of his life, nor to Union College, to which he made some time since a valuable donation, nor to any charitable or benevolent cause, nor does he mention any of them. But with his usual foresight, he inclosed in his will a statement in his own handwriting and signed by him, of which the following is a copy:

> To prevent my being misunderstood, I wish to state my reasons for not having made a bequest in my will to the temperance cause. My judgment has always been, and my observation has confirmed it, that what one thinks it his duty to contribute to any religious, moral or charitable cause or movement, he should by all means do in his lifetime if he can. The reasons for this will at once suggest themselves to every one. I have always thought that the best course. I have throughout life tried to act upon it. Many years ago I gave a large legacy in my will to the temperance cause. It was to carry out what I then specially wanted done. I have lived, by God's blessing, to do it myself. Indeed, since that time, I dare say I have given to the temperance cause several times the amount of that legacy. I hope I have done my duty in that cause; I have always thought it an eminently Christian cause; my life, almost, has been devoted to it. But there is a limit to one's ability to give. My estate, like that of most men, has been very much overestimated. The reasons that have controlled my action in relation to the temperance cause have controlled me in other matters. I have given in my life what I felt it was my duty to give to the various charities, movements and projects of the day. Neither the temperance cause nor any other was forgotten by me in making my will, but I think my family is entitled to what is left of my estate. EDWARD C. DELAVAN.
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> SCHENECTADY, Sept. 17, 1870.

A Rhinoceros and the Ice.

Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND writes to *Land & Water* an account of a "strange ice accident" to the rhinoceros at the Zoological Gardens, London, recently. The animal had been turned out as usual into the paddock behind the elephant-house while the dens were being cleaned. The snow had fallen thickly during the night, so that the pond was not to be distinguished from the ground. The rhinoceros, not seeing the pond, put her fore feet on the ice, which immediately gave way, and in she went head over heels with a crash. The keepers ran for Mr. BARTLETT, the resident superintendent. When he came, in a few minutes, he found the poor rhinoceros in great danger of drowning, as she was floundering about among great sheets of ice, under which she had probably been kept down till her great strength enabled her to break up the whole mass. Here, then, was a most awkward accident under unexpected and novel circumstances. Mr. BARTLETT, with his usual courage, quickness, and readiness of resource, was quite equal to the occasion. He immediately let the water off the pond by knocking away a large plug which he has thoughtfully fixed instead of a tap, which is liable to get out of order. In the meantime the poor rhinoceros was in great danger of drowning, as the pond is nine feet deep; so, while the water was running off, Mr. BARTLETT, losing no time, sent for all the available keepers and a long and strong rope; barrow loads of gravel were at the same time strewed on the sloping sides of the pond to give the exhausted animal a foothold. The rope was then tossed round the haunches of the rhinoceros, like the kicking strap of a horse in harness, and twenty-six men, one-half at one end of the rope and the other half at the other, pulled hard on the rhinoceros; so that in her struggles to get up the bank she would not only be supported, but pulled forcibly forward. After much hauling on the part of the men and much plunging on the slippery bank of the pond, the rhinoceros was at last landed on *terra firma*. The salvors of this valuable living property had then to look out for themselves. Mr. BARTLETT had anticipated this, for he had left the sliding gate of the inclosure open just wide enough to let out one man at a time, but not a rhinoceros. An absurd scene then ensued; everybody rushed to the gate, but the first of the fugitives from the rhinoceros, naturally stout, and possibly stouter at Christmas-time than usual, jammed fast in the open gate, so that the other twenty-five men were in the paddock with the rhinoceros. The poor frightened and half-frozen beast luckily behaved very well; she did not rush after the men, but stood still, pricked her ears and snorted, giving the keepers time to get out as fast as they could, and how they could, through the ingenious "man-hole," or guard, in the railing made in case of emergencies. Neither the rhinoceros nor the men received the slightest injury. Shortly after the accident Mr. BUCKLAND saw the rhinoceros munching her breakfast as if nothing had happened. The rhinoceros was the big female; she is about ten feet six inches long and about five feet high at the shoulder, and she weighs, at a guess, between three and four tons. The ice was four inches thick.

The Murder and Suicide at Baltimore—Desperation of a Disappointed Lover.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Jan. 21.

Since the killing of her four children by Mrs. MARSH, there has not been enacted a more terrible tragedy in Baltimore than that which took place about 9½ o'clock yesterday morning at the dwelling No. 85 South Caroline-street. At about 10 o'clock the dead bodies of Mrs. MARY ANN ANDERSON and a seaman named PETER NASBORG were found lying in the kitchen of the dwelling, both of them having been shot in the right temple, and it is supposed causing instant death. The news of the dreadful affair spread rapidly throughout the neighborhood, and hundreds of persons flocked to the scene of the tragedy. The floor of the room in which the bodies were found was covered with blood, clotted in streams and in pools, presenting a horrible scene. The body of Mrs. ANDERSON was found lying on the back, with the head toward the wall, while the body of NASBORG was discovered in the same position, with the head propped upon the stairs. The left hand of the murderer and suicide (as NASBORG is presumed to be) was laid closely to his side, while in his right hand he grasped a revolver, two of the barrels of which had been discharged. The first discovery of the tragedy was made by Mrs. MARY KIDD, who boarded in the house of Mrs. ANDERSON. She states that upon coming down-stairs she first saw the body of NASBORG, and immediately ran up-stairs and informed a young son of Mrs. ANDERSON. They then discovered that a double murder had been committed by finding the dead body of Mrs. ANDERSON in the position stated above. From information received, it appears that NASBORG, who was a seaman by occupation, and who was aged about thirty-five years, has for some time past boarded in the house of Mrs. ANDERSON, a widow, about forty-five years of age. She had two children—one a girl, aged eleven years, at school in New-York, and the other a son, seventeen years old, living at home with his mother. It is stated that NASBORG has frequently asked Mrs. ANDERSON to become his wife, but she refused to do so, when in a state of frenzy he perpetrated the fearful crime narrated above. Coroner SPICER was at once notified.

The first witness examined was Mrs. SINCOE, who resided a door above Mrs. ANDERSON, on the same street, and who stated that about 9½ o'clock she heard the report of a pistol, but did not enter the house nor give an alarm; she thought that the sound was too dull for that of a pistol, and that the children had not gone to school and had probably upset something; her daughter told her soon after that the children had gone to school, and the next moment she was informed by young ANDERSON that his mother had been shot.

Mrs. POTTER, residing the next door below, testified that she knew nothing about the shooting, but had recently had a conversation with Mrs. ANDERSON, who stated that NASBORG wanted to marry her, but that she would not have him; she also stated that NASBORG and Mrs. ANDERSON had gone out walking the previous Sunday afternoon.

After hearing the evidence of Officer JAMES, who simply testified to the discovery of the bodies in the positions stated, the jury rendered a verdict that "MARY ANN ANDERSON came to her death by a pistol fired in the hands of PETER NASBORG, through jealousy, and that PETER NASBORG came to his death by shooting himself through the temple."

The Next Cotton Crop—Demand for Labor at the South.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 12.

The course which is to be pursued by the planters of the South concerning the acreage to be put under cotton this Spring, is a matter of great interest at the present time. The production of the staple has reached that point where it is likely to bring loss to the planter, unless the natives of India, Brazil and Egypt turn their attention to other pursuits. Cotton can be produced as cheaply in the Southern States as in other quarters of the globe. The advantages of climate and soil are so superior as to more than counterbalance the high price of labor. But, in a close contest, it will be found that the cotton producers of India, Egypt and Brazil are not to be easily forced to abandon the culture of this staple. Their wants are few, and they are content with extremely small profits. They will, in all probability, continue to produce just enough cotton to overstock the world when the American crop exceeds 2,500,000 bales.

The losses sustained by the South on the incoming crop of cotton have induced a general belief that in 1871 a small crop will be planted. With cotton at present prices there is little or no profit to the planter. He has labored during the year for the public. The world is benefited by cheap cotton, but he is not. It is reduced to a question of profit or loss, and if there is a general belief throughout the Southern States that current prices are normal, and not likely to improve, less cotton will be produced, beyond a doubt.

It is yet too early to state with exactness what is the intention of planters. We (and in fact the whole country does) expect to see a great reduction in the cotton acreage, but, as faithful chroniclers of facts, we must say that nothing has yet transpired to warrant the assertion that such will really be the case.

From all parts of the South we hear of a strong demand for labor. Planters are securing all the available labor in their respective districts. This shows that the planters are far from being discouraged, and that the whole laboring force of the South is likely to be fully employed during the present season. While many planters are holding out for a reduction in wages, others are paying last year's rates.

These facts do not warrant the conclusion that a large cotton crop is in anticipation. We can only infer that as much land as possible will be cultivated, and that planters expect a more prosperous year is in store for them. The land will be put under cotton, corn, or other staple, as the planter deems proper.

In our own State, which produces more cotton to the acre than any other, there will be a great increase in the production of sugar. The old sugar planters are increasing their working force, and those who have hitherto cultivated cotton will turn their attention to the sweets.

We shall, from time to time, give such facts to our readers as will serve to form correct conclusions as to the agricultural prospects for the year.

Fortunate Escape of a Railroad Train—Two Cars Smashed to Pieces.

From the Pittsburg, Penn., Dispatch, Jan. 14.

The Pacific Mail is a train that makes three stoppages between here and Philadelphia, and goes flying over the road at the rate of forty miles an hour. Yesterday, on its way hither, it was checked in mid-career near Summerhill. It is generally agreed that the cause was a broken rail; but however this may be, the cars left the track and rolled end over end down an embankment by the "Pack Saddle." These two cars landed in the creek at the bottom of the hill, a mass of shattered wood, but of the occupants only three were injured to any extent. Mr. SHELL and Mr. JAMES ARCHIE, and WM. WOODS, conductor of the sleeping cars, were tolerably well battered, but not seriously injured. A lad named DIETRICH, a newsboy on the train, suffered more severely. His right hand was so crushed that amputation was rendered necessary, and this was performed as soon as possible after the occurrence of the disaster. After the shock, and when the passengers had finished counting up injuries, it was a matter of general remark that the disaster had been productive of no loss of life and so few wounds. This, however, is attributable to the strength of the material in the cars and the care with which they are built. The declivity down which they went is but fifteen or twenty feet, but had the cars been old and weak the accident would, without doubt, have resulted in a painfully long list of killed and wounded.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange on Saturday (Jan. 21) was larger than is usually the case on that day of the week, owing, probably, to the fact that a sale of some importance had been advertised to take place. The sale referred to comprised a brown-stone house, together with a stable and six lots of ground, located on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenue Boulevards. The transaction, instead of being effected, was adjourned, by JAMES M. MILLER, the auctioneer, until Saturday next, the 28th inst. One sale, however, was made, but from circumstances it demands but little notice. Col. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of two lots of ground, 25 by 80, with the buildings thereon, located on the south side of Worth-street, and numbered 16 and 187, on a map of part of the estate late of IRELAND'S, B. TAYLOR, surveyor, 1796. The property was sold under a decree in foreclosure, for the purpose of perfecting the title, which was vested in the New-York Central Railway Company. A contract for the sale of the premises having been entered into, the purchaser preferring to take title from an individual, rather than a corporation, they were sold yesterday, as stated, for the nominal sum of $100 to W. H. VANDERBILT. Several other bids were made upon the property, amounting to $20,000, but at the request of the parties in interest, they were all subsequently withdrawn. No other business was transacted.

In reviewing the business of the past week, ending Saturday, Jan. 21, it is difficult to add much of interest to that which has been already said in our daily reports of the sales made. The week has been one of unusual activity, and in the volume of business transacted an exceptional one. As was expected the auction held by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., on Wednesday, at which City property belonging to the Cram estate, amounting in the aggregate to over $1,000,000, was disposed of, has been the principal event. In its results the success achieved was so marked that not only has the transaction attracted public attention, but the effect produced has greatly strengthened the market. All the property offered sold at good figures, and for the most part at an advance upon the price placed upon it previous to the sale. In regard to this sale, however, it must be considered that the property sold was of a peculiar class, being all adapted to business uses, and so located as to command a ready sale. Each lot is already improved, easy of access, and almost certain to increase in value. In reference to the fine lots on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street, sold for $600,000, it is rumored that an advance of $75,000 has been offered since the sale. Had the property embraced private residences, or lots located upon the up-town cross streets and avenues, it is questionable whether at this time an equally favorable result would have attended the auction. It has been said that the estate was in the hands of wealthy owners, who would not consent that it should be sacrificed. Be this as it may, the sale was an open one, with the same opportunities offered for a purchase on the part of the heirs to the property as to the public. Such portion of the property as was bought by or for them, was taken at what they considered its worth, and the prices realized may be deemed a fair estimate of valuation. As we remarked the day after the sale, the result is a gratifying one, showing clearly the inherent strength of the real estate market. Aside from this sale, other transactions have been effected at the Exchange during the week worthy of notice, and, although all legal sales, the prices in the average have been good. The total sales of the week amount to $1,310,803, as against $62,450 for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 14. The sales on the business days have been as follows: Monday, Jan. 16, $25,100, gold; Tuesday, Jan. 17, $14,250; Wednesday, Jan. 18, $1,239,575, Thursday, $31,878. The auctioneers engaged have been MULLER, WILKINS & CO., JAMES M. MILLER, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, and WM. KENNELLY. A more particular reference to the transactions effected is unnecessary, as they have all been fully reported in this column from day to day, while the general summary, prepared by us with considerable labor, was reprinted in the *World* of yesterday, our figures being so accurately copied that several typographical errors were carefully reproduced.

In addition to the sales of property in New-York, quite an important auction was held by J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at which property located in that city, to the amount of $75,000, was disposed of. The prices obtained were not, as a rule, we regret to say, as good as those realized during the week in New-York, but more activity and a better business is looked for by those interested in Brooklyn property. As to an advance in New-York lots opinions are diverse. Should a plan be definitely fixed upon by which rapid communication could be established with all parts of Manhattan Island, real estate in all quarters would rapidly increase in value, and it is upon the solution of this problem that the future of the market in a great measure depends. Business men prefer to live in New-York, but the loss of time involved in reaching their places of business is a greater inconvenience than any they may be subjected to in fixing their residence in an adjacent suburban town. The vital interests of real estate owners who hold property around and about Central Park, and in the southern portion of Westchester County, demand that some feasible method should be adopted by which the homes and the business marts of the Metropolis should be brought into juxtaposition.

As a result of last week's activity, a large number of sales are projected for the present week, many of which are of importance. The following are already announced to take place at the Exchange:

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will dispose of three lots, each 16.6 by about 98 feet, located on the west side of the Bowery, between Houston and Prince streets, numbered respectively 266, 266½ and 268. Upon lot No. 266 a new four-story brick store and dwelling has been recently erected. The location for business purposes is particularly desirable.

On Wednesday, Jan. 25, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, will offer two valuable three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, located on the north-east corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, and one similar house and lot in the rear, known as No. 139 East Fifty-sixth-street. The sale is one of importance.

On Wednesday, also, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer at public auction, to settle certain interests in an estate, thirty grand Boulevard lots, situated near Morningside Park. Eight of these lots, all of which are full-sized, front on the Grand Boulevard, forming the entire block, on the east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets. The remaining lots front respectively on One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, eleven each on each avenue, adjoining each other in the rear. As an investment for building sites, almost certain to be in demand within five years, if not sooner, this sale presents superior advantages, as the title is said to be indisputable, and the terms of sale liberal.

On Thursday, Jan. 26, the most important sale of the week takes place, under the charge of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., MORRIS WILKINS auctioneer. The transaction is an executors' sale of property, belonging to the estate of A. J. CIPRIANT, deceased, and is made by order of Gen. JOHN A. DIX and HENRY DE B. ROUTH, executors. The proposed auction has already been extensively advertised. The schedule of sale comprises City business property as follows: Four-story brick store and lot on the west side of Nassau-street, near John, known as No. 73; five-story and basement marble-front building and lot on the south side of Pine-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, known as No. 11; and the four-story brick store and lot on the north side of Liberty-street, near Nassau, known as No. 43. In addition nearly $3,000 in scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, six-sixteenths interest in four ships belonging to the Black Ball line, and some 400 acres of land in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, all belonging to the estate of the deceased, will be disposed of. The projected sale already attracts considerable interest in real estate circles. The same firm will also offer for sale on the same day the property known as No. 141 Reade-street, between Hudson and Greenwich-streets. The premises included in the sale consist of a lot 25 by 75.6, upon which are erected two brick buildings, one each front and rear.

On Thursday also, MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of JOHN MANSFIELD, deceased, will dispose of a three-story brick house and lot on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Waverley-place and Eighth-street; also, a four-story high-stoop brick house and lot located on the south side of West Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues—both desirable locations, the latter being particularly so.

On Friday, Jan. 27, JAMES M. MILLER, at a legal sale, advertises to sell leasehold property on Third-street, between Avenues A and B, and property situated on Avenue A, north of Sixth-street, while on Saturday, Jan. 28, the adjourned sale, by the same auctioneer, referred to in the first paragraph of this article, is noticed to take place. From the above list of sales thus far projected, it will be seen that the week bids fair to be one of both activity and interest.

At private sale the lists of property recently advertised by the following real estate houses, are worthy the attention of investors: City property offered by BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-street; by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-street; by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street; by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, and by B. S. LEVY & Co., No. 271 West Thirty-eighth-street. Each of the above firms advertise a large and new line of desirable residences.

In country property a novel enterprise is brought to the attention of the public by S. DINGEE & Co., No. 82 Cedar-street. The project involves the disposition of 400 villa plots located at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County, at a uniform price of $200 each. All the plots are valued at the sum stated, while many of them are worth more, and considered very desirable. In the number is included a valuable residence, together with three acres of choice ground, estimated at $30,000. The chances for the more desirable locations, including the residence, will be distributed by lot, as soon as all the plots are disposed of. The full details of the scheme is published, to which reference is made; as to its progress those interested will be kept duly advised. Should the enterprise succeed, others similar will probably be projected. The "Sylvan Park" is, however, the pioneer in this line. Considerable suburban property is already advertised at private sale, to which attention is directed, and as the list increases with the approach of Spring, our advertising columns will, as a medium of exchange, be found particularly valuable.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.	
Adelphi-st. and De Kalb-av., s. e. corner, 31.1x53.6x42.10	$30,000
Ellery-st., w. s., 250 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	800
Grant-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lawrence-st., 25x113	300
Seeley-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Middle-st., 57.5x253	3,000
Skillman-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 25x100	4,500
Union and Clinton sts., n. w. corner, 90x200	52,000
7th and South 1st sts., n. w. corner, 25.9x109	5,000
9th-st., w. s., 422 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	4,000
Carleton-av., w. s., 330 ft. n. of Lafayette, 22x100	10,000
Ellert-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Broadway, 50x100	4,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 83 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x99	500
Willoughby-av. and Skillman-st., n. w. c., 35x100	3,500
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Belden-st., s. s., adjoining W. Stilwell's, 50x95	$2,000
East Chester.	
East Chester to White Plains road, e. s., adjoining N. Y. & N. H. Railroad, 10 85-100 acres	$18,000
Morrisania.	
134th-st. and Alexander-av., n. e. corner, 131x200	$25,000
Retreat-av., w. s., 172 ft. w. of Grove-st., 25x100	975
New-Rochelle.	
Coligney-av., s. s., lot No. 4, V. G. Brandreth's property, 50x100	$2,500
Ossining.	
Post road, w. s., lot No. 4, V. G. Brandreth's property, 50x100	$2,000
West Farms.	
Waverly-st. and Central-av., s. e. corner, 85x125	$5,000
Thomas-av., w. s., adjoining D. P. Noyes', 25x100	5,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Bishop-st., s. s., 42 ft. e. of Frost's land, and w. of Grand-st., 42x95	$2,100
Grove-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 8th-st., 25x100	2,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 207 ft. n. of Cedar-bush road, 30x220	5,600
Union.	
Union-place, s. s., lot No. 12, block No. 2, Van Vorst map, 30x75	$1,900
Newark.	
Bruce-st., w. s., 50 ft. from Cabinet-st., 50x100	$650
Miller-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Frelinghuysen-av., 25x100	925
Henry-st., s. s., 77 ft. e. of Polk-st., 25x100	1,400
East Orange.	
Elwood-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Oak-st., 50x100	$300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 51st-st., near 5th-av., 22.6x56x100; all improvements; price, including carpets, gas fixtures and shades, only $30,000; ground rent, $378 per year.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CANAL-STREET property, viz., No. 401 Canal-st., with No. 3 Thompson-st., forming an L, and Nos. 409, 411 and 413 Canal-st. If sold before Feb. 1, possession May, 1871; if after Feb. 1, possession May, 1872. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWENTY-FIVE LOTS IN ONE BODY, between 3d and 4th avs., and near 72d-st., for sale at a figure that will command a good investment.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

IMPROVED PROPERTY. 75 BY 100 feet, within 225 feet of 5th-av., and near Washington-square, for sale, or exchange for unimproved lots.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK AND brown-stone house, high stoop, in 29th-st., near Lexington-av., 22x50x100; good order; only $20,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A COSY THREE-STORY BRICK house, in 52d-st., near Madison-av.; excellent order; all improvements, including large mirror, only $16,500. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

PRIVATE STABLE LOTS FOR SALE, within 300 feet of 5th-av. and between 50th and 57th sts. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. —Seven lots in one body for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, high stoop, in 51st-st., near 9th-av.; good order; all improvements; only $18,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND TWO HOUSES which are very desirably situated on the north-west corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.; terms easy. Apply to J. F. MURRAY, No. 245 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses, north side of 57th-st., about 100 feet east of 11th-av. Apply at the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., four lots for sale; no restrictions.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., A THREE-story high-stoop marble-front house, with furniture. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, frescoed, all improvements, on 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Address Box No. 634 Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

CHAS. MACRAE.

No. 70 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau.

WEST 47TH-ST., 4 S. H. S. B. S. H., 25x75x100	$75,000
West 53d-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h., 43x50x100	55,000
West 38th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h., first class	38,000
West 53d-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h., 22x53x100	35,000
West 52d-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h., 20x50x100	33,000
53d-st., near Madison-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h.	40,000
West 37th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s. h.	14,000
West 37th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s. h.	15,500
West 35th-st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h., 20x50x100	14,000

At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE CORNERS ON THE 5TH-AV., WITH REAR LOT OR ALLEYWAY OF FIFTEEN FEET, well adapted to business purposes, being substantially built, and can at small expense be converted into a first-class store; now rented for $9,000 per annum to a good tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS—With buildings, machinery, and steam-power, if desired; well adapted for all kinds of light or heavy manufacturing; for sale or to lease, in one body, or in plots to suit; location, East River and 12th-st.; maps and plans at office of FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE FOUR-story, brown-stone, English-basement house on 35th-st., near Park-av.; or will exchange for a desirable country seat of about same value, within one hour of New-York, viz., at Orange, Englewood, Montclair, Irvington, Stamford, White Plains, &c. Price $40,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR INVESTMENT—TWO FOUR-STORY brick and brown-stone houses, in University-place, corner 8th and 9th sts., 34.2 feet by 102.4, and 93.11 feet front by 35.6. This property is in demand for business purposes, will become valuable, and can be bought very reasonable.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern frescoed brown-stone house, 21.6x65, lot 100 feet, 39th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON 53D-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., running through to 52d-st., with stable privilege. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 42 West 51st-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 45 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; good cellar; 12 rooms, including bath-room, &c., all in good order. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, OR EX-changed for good improved property, from one to twenty-five Fulton-av. lots. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., (upstairs,) Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.

Water-power—For sale mill sites and water-power; from thirty to 250 horse-power; situated in New-Jersey, on the New-Midland Railroad, with station on the property; distant from the City only about an hour—with never-failing supply of water, as the drouth of the present season has fully tested and proved; the location for mills and manufactories is unsurpassed. For further particular information apply to
A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a fine large residence on the front terrace; three minutes' walk of the ferry. House contains eight bed-rooms, besides drawing-room, parlor, dining-rooms, three-quarters of an acre of ground attached, with valuable water-front; stable and good well of water on the place. Price, $21,000. Terms easy. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.—SEVERAL COMMODIOUS and substantially erected new buildings, for sale cheap, on favorable terms; location near railroad depot, on streets improved, graded, flagged and sewered; trains to and from New-York every hour; commutation less than stage fare uptown.
DAVID CROWELL,
Wood-works, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWO splendid farms, one containing 130 acres, and the other 150 acres, adjoining each other. The land is of the best quality, situated 2½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Tarrytown, and 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad Depot at Unionville. Very desirable for milk or dairy farms. Will be sold or leased separately, or together. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

SUFFOLK COUNTY LANDS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York, about 700 acres of the "Plain Lands," in Islip, L. I., near the Club-house and Oakland Station. Excellent land, forty-seven miles from New-York, east of the great Stewart purchase. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BUILDINGS.—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED unimproved fronts in Jersey City, near the ferry and shops of the Erie Railway; ready for immediate improvement; to exchange for a well situated house of medium size, west side preferred; equity $20,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO STEAM-SHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.—A plot of ground, with water front of 450 feet, at Hoboken, for sale or to lease for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—In Westchester County, one mile from Kensico depot, or two miles and a half from Tarrytown; house, barn and out-buildings. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWNE, No. 1,280 Broadway.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-st., near Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BARCLAY-ST.—TO RENT—THE WELL-lighted five-story store, No. 14 Barclay-st., only a few doors from Broadway; admirable location for china and crockery trade; store is in fine order, and possession can be had Feb. 1. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River, and rear street, adjoining Hamilton Ferry; would be let for $2,400, or sold together for $26,000. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET on Broadway, near Maiden-lane; well lighted; heated by steam; second floor; rent from $300 to $700 each. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO LEASE—CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT, Mercer-st.; store and lofts, Greene-st. W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place, 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER of Murray-st., over the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the entire second floor to lease by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

NEAR SOUTH 5TH-AV., IN SPRING-st., a new, iron-front store, 25 by 75 feet, to lease for $4,750. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR one, two or three years; house and furniture new and in perfect order; situated in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 31 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—COTTAGES IN WEST 107TH-st.; houses in East 83d-st. and West 25th-st. W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place, 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A SMALL brown-stone house, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th-st. and the Park.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ENGLISH-basement house, between 4th and 6th avs. and 50th and 59th sts.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BETWEEN Lexington and 6th avs., 14th and 34th sts., a full width house, brick or brown stone. Price not above $32,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years for immediate improvement, a lot near 5th-av., below 72d-st.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TWENTY-foot house, between 34th and 59th sts., west side, and in a good street; price not above $22,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, improved property, (stores,) on or near Chambers, Greenwich, or Washington sts.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, 82 5th-av.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock, at the private residence No. 308 West 22d-st., contents of the above house.
GEORGE C. SOREN, Administrator.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, "GRAND BOULEVARD" LOTS.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—8 lots, between 123d and 124th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—3 lots adjoining above, in the rear.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—3 lots adjoining above, in the rear.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—8 lots, north side, 200 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—8 lots, south side, 200 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

Title indisputable. Terms accommodating. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 141 READE-ST., BETWEEN HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS., TO CLOSE AN INTEREST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

READE-STREET.—The valuable lot, with the front and rear brick buildings, known as No. 141 Reade-st., south side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; buildings are two stories and basement, in fair order; lot 25 and average depth of 75.6 feet; possession immediate. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two lots of land situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, about 190 feet south of Houston-st., and known as Nos. 266½ and 268 Bowery. Lots each about 16 feet front by 97 feet in depth.

Also, the new four-story brick store, dwelling and lot known as No. 266 Bowery, and adjoining the lots above mentioned on the southerly side. The building is about 62 feet deep with party wall on the north side; one-half of said party will be sold with lot No. 266½ adjoining.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriant, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,800 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A—SUPREME COURT SALE OF valuable brown-stone houses, Nos. 677 and 679 Lexington-av., north-east corner of 56th-st., and No. 139 East 56th-st. By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, Ziméri W. Butcher, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 17 Nassau-st. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Executor of JOHN ALSTYNE, deceased.

50 shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
250 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
120 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
500 shares Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, $25 each.
50 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each.
200 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
50 shares New-York County National Bank, $100 each.
100 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
40 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each.
200 shares Union National Bank, $50 each.
136 shares City National Bank, $100 each.
700 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each.
75 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.
40 shares Manhattan Oil Company, $100 each.
350 shares New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, $100 each.
1,000 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
100 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each.
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
100 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Preferred Stock, $100 each.
40 shares Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, $100 each.
80 shares New-York Museum Association, $100 each.
150 shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, $100 each.
$50,000 Manhattan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Certificates, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond.
$5,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Metropolitan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey Bond.
$25,000 New-Jersey Steam-boat Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.

PUBLIC SALE OF MILITARY STORES.—Will be sold by order of the Secretary of War, on the 25TH OF JANUARY, 1871, a lot of ordnance and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and military clothing; also muzzle and breech-loading small arms, cavalry sabres, infantry accoutrements, cavalry saddles and bridles, and small-arm ammunition.

Terms of sale—cash; articles purchased to be removed within three days; sale to commence at 10 A. M., at this Arsenal. Apply for catalogue to
P. V. HAGNER,
Colonel Ordnance, Commanding.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARriages, &c., being the establishment of a private gentleman. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the private stable No. 122 West 46th-st., near 6th-av., 3 horses, a coupe, dog-cart, light wagon, two-seated sleigh, 2 sets double harness, 1 set single harness, fox robe, buffalo robe, blankets, sheets, livery, whips, &c. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
296 cases fresh Oporto Oranges.
140 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
280 cases fresh Malta Oranges.
150 barrels Almeria Grapes.
20 half barrels Almeria Grapes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
d12-law6mM* JOHN LONG, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 129 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-law6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York the 1st day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE,
ja2-law6mM* Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN DIXON, having retired from the firm of TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON, the remaining members, with Messrs. SAMUEL S. POMROY, JOHN GRIFFIN and ROBERT DIXON, will continue the business under the name of TOBIN, DAVISSON & CO.
TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HENRY W. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be attended to by the undersigned, who will continue business at No. 9 South-st.
HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Tammany Hall General Committee, it was

Resolved, That the public reception of the Irish released prisoners at Tammany Hall, which was to have taken place on Monday, the 23d inst., be postponed for the present.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Chairman.
JAMES S. HENNESSY, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

CLEARING SALE
BEFORE TAKING
ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

CLOSING DAISY RUFFLINGS, 15c., 20c., 25c. piece.
CLOSING MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 75c. piece.
CLOSING LACE-EDGE RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
TUCKED EMBROIDERIES, 8c., 10c. yard.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 8c., 10c., 12½c. yard.
WORKED BANDS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c. band.
CLOSING LINEN BOSOMS, 12½c. up.
CLOSING SHETLAND VAILS, 10c. each.
VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 25c. up.
RICH NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.

PRICES WAY
DOWN AT
KINZEY'S.

2,500 NEEDLE-WORK
AND LACE SETS
TO BE SOLD BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION.

NEEDLE-WORK SETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, 25c. set.
CHEMIZETTES AND CUFFS, 50c. set.
RICH-WORKED COLLAR AND CUFFS, 50c. set.
WORKED FLOWING SLEEVES AND COLLAR, 85c. set.
EXTRA RICH LINEN WORKED SETS, 75c., 98c.
VALENCIENNES LACE SETS, 50c., 75c. set.

CLOSING OUT LADIES' MADE-UP UNDERWEAR.

TUCKED AND RUFFLED NIGHT-GOWNS, 85c.
TEN-TUCKED SKIRTS AT 70c.
TWENTY-TUCKED SKIRTS AT 85c.
RUFFLED AND TRIMMED APRONS, 25c.
TUCKED AND TRIMMED DRAWERS, 50c.
TUCKED AND RUFFLED DRAWERS, 50c.
PRETTY EMBROIDERED CHEMISE, 60c.
TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED CHEMISE, 75c.

HANDKERCHIEFS CLOSING OUT.

ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCH, 12½c., 15c., 20c.
ALL-LINEN TAPE BORDERS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 11c.
FINE HEMSTITCH, 6c., 10c., 12½c.
NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 15c., 20c.
HEMSTITCH AND TUCKED, 12½c., 15c., 20c.
HEMSTITCH AND EMBROIDERED, 15c., 20c., 25c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
FINE LINEN, EMBROIDERED AND HEMSTITCH, 25c.

GOODS FOR GREENBACKS
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

BEST BLACK ITALIAN SEWING-SILKS, 1c. skein.
BEST EMBROIDERY SILKS, 2c. skein.
BEST SPOOL SEWING-SILKS, 1c. spool.
BEST 100-YARDS
MACHINE SILKS
REDUCED TO 8c. spool.

BEST 50-YARDS
MACHINE SILKS
REDUCED TO 4c. spool.

EXCELLENT SEWING COTTON, 8c. dozen.
BEST, WARRANTED 200 YARDS, 3c. spool.
BEST LINEN THREADS, 9c. dozen hanks.
BEST 200-YARDS LINEN THREAD, 5c. spool.
CLOSING-OUT TWILLED TAPES, 1c., 2c. piece.
CLOSING-OUT WORKING COTTON, 1c. skein.
BEST LINEN SHOE-LACES, 5c. dozen.
BEST LONG CORSET LACES, 9c. dozen.
ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 15c. dozen pieces.
BEST ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD AT
THE PRICE ADVERTISED.

36-YARD PIECES ALPACA BRAIDS, 25c. piece.
ENGLISH PEARL BUTTONS, 4c., 5c., 6c. dozen.
BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 3c. paper.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. paper.
BEST CORSET STEELS, 5c. pair.
ENGLISH HAIR-PINS, 2c. box.
DRESS WHALEBONE, 25c. entire bundle.
ALL OUR CHIGNONS AND WATERFALLS, 25c.
BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 10c. box.
BEST ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce.
SETS OF JEWELRY CLOSING OUT, 25c., 50c.

ENTIRE STOCK CLEARING
OUT AT
PANIC PRICES.

RIBBONS CLOSING OUT, 6c., 8c., 10, 12c. yard.
VELVETEENS CLOSING OUT, 25c. to 60c. yard.
RICH BLACK VELVETEENS, 50c. to 65c. yard.
UNCUT VELVETS AND CORDED SILKS, 75c.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 75c., $1, $1 10.
CLOSING SILK PLUSHES, 75c. yard.
CHANGEABLE SILK VELVETS, $1 yard.
RICH SILK PLAID VELVETS, $1 yard.
5,000 PIECES, ALL COLORS, IN SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece.
1,000 PIECES SILK DRESS TRIMMING, 25c. to 50c. piece.

CLOSING OUT KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
CLOSING OUT HOSIERY, 10c. piece up.
ENGLISH HOSIERY, FULL REGULAR, 75c. pair.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

691 Broadway, New-York

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

JUST OPENED.

20,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions, and guipure bands, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 733 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. WILLARD and HENRY G. PECK, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MUHLBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Jacob Muhlberger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DOUGLASS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of January, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Thomas Douglass, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for more than nineteen years, next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN K. GOLDSMITH,
Assignee in Bankruptcy,
ja9-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of November, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Abraham Solinger, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
ja16-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 17th day of February next, for building the slope wall of the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct, under an appropriation by Congress therefor, of $30,000. Plans and specifications, forms of proposal, and all necessary information can be had, after the 23d inst., from Theo. B. Samo, Esq., engineer at the office of the aqueduct, No. 2,425 K-st., or from the undersigned at the Light-house Board, Treasury Department. Bids will not be considered unless they are attached to, and comply with the requirements of the printed specifications. Each bidder, before presenting his bid, must deposit with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, to the credit of the Washington Aqueduct, the sum of $600, getting receipts therefor, as a guaranty that he will enter into a contract, if awarded to him, in accordance with his bid; and the contractor must deposit $600 additional on the award of the contract, as a guaranty that he will enter into and carry on the work. The money so deposited will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders after the award of the contract, and to the contractor when his first payment is due; but failure to sign the contract when awarded, or within ten days thereafter, or to enter into and carry on the work according to the specifications and to the amount of the first payment, shall forfeit the moneys so paid to the United States as liquidated damages. Payments will not be made in less sums than $2,500. Twenty per cent. will be reserved from the first payment and ten per cent. from each subsequent payment till the full completion of the contract. The United States will not be bound to accept the lowest nor any bid.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Building Slope Wall," and addressed to
Major GEORGE H. ELLIOTT,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct; Light-house Board, Treasury Department, D. C.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT JERSEY CITY, JAN. 19, A $1,000 Registered Bond, No. 6,341, payable to Geo. G. Barton. Any one returning the above to G. G. BARTON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will receive $25, and no questions asked.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India....Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia......Wed., Jan. 25
Europa....Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa.......Wed., Feb. 1
Caledonia....Sat., Feb. 11	Ismailia......Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia....Sat., Feb. 18	Acadia.......Wed., Feb. 22
Australia....Sat., Feb. 25	Iowa.......Wed., Mar. 8
Columbia....Sat., Mar. 4	Ismailia......Wed., Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Algeria, Wednes.. Feb. 15
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16
Abyssinia, Weds.. Feb. 22
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.............$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

FRANCE, GRACE, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, Jan. 28.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSEAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —.

NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 4, RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO CITY.

The United States Mail Steam-ship, TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on her regular day.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..................Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips................Monday, Feb. 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau) Jan. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Feb. 2
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Feb. 9

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 31 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - - - - -	$150,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1871 - -	222,571 88
Unpaid Losses, Jan. 1, '71	3,350 00

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL

Dividend of Five Per Cent.,

free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO, No. 11 Wall-st.

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President.
CALEB F. COLES, Cashier.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

At the annual election for nine directors of this bank, held at the banking-rooms this day, the following-named persons were elected directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
CHARLES G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM D. BISHOP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

Mr. CHARLES E. BOGERT was at the same meeting appointed Assistant Cashier.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF WAR LOAN BONDS.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, Jan. 3, 1871.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on the 1st day of May next. Holders desiring to surrender said Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

LA MANCHE MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Manche Mining Company of Newfoundland will be held at No. 24 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO AND COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, next, at the office of the Company.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed Jan. 24, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 6 at 10 A. M.

THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

WANTED—$50,000 OF ATLANTIC AND ST. Lawrence Railroad Company Bonds. Apply to C. A. MINTON, Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

Nos. 144 and 146 BROADWAY,

FOR ITS TWENTY-EIGHTH FISCAL YEAR,

Being for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1870		$35,211,583 71
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and policy fees		12,169,717 34
INTEREST:		
On bonds and mortgages	$1,983,398 38	
Stocks and trust companies	386,344 57	
Premium on gold and rents	108,029 73	—2,477,772 68
Total cash receipts		14,647,490 02
Grand total		$49,859,073 73
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death	$1,982,724 62	
Matured endowments	27,500 00—	$2,010,224 62
Paid to policy holders—Additions to death claims and matured endowments and post-mortem dividends	$292,846 64	
Cash dividends in reduction of premium and annuities	2,564,896 87	
Surrendered policies	1,256,111 86	
		$4,113,855 37
Commission to agents	$284,809 85	
Paid agents for purchase of future commissions	440,456 87	
Taxes, law and office expenses	224,997 39	
Salaries	206,845 72	
Advertising, printing and stationery, exchange and postage	132,271 69	
Physicians' and medical examiners' fees	63,394 66	
		$1,352,576 18
Total cash disbursements		$7,476,656 17
Net assets, Dec. 31, 1870		$42,382,417 56
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand in banks and trust companies, at interest	$2,608,910 74	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	33,969,421 62	
United States stocks, cost	4,203,108 75	
New-York stocks, cost	570,000 00	
Real estate	945,383 07	
Balance due by agents, in the course of transmission	55,593 38	
Actual cash investments		$42,382,417 56
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due	$324,542 00	
Interest due and unpaid	41,322 15	
Premiums due but not yet reported, chiefly for December	312,676 30	
Deferred, quarterly and semi-annual premiums	1,119,573 77	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	428,624 00—	2,226,738 22
Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1870		$44,609,155 78
Increase in net assets for the year		7,170,833 85

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same correct.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, Auditor.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

Number of policies issued and restored during the year	12,463
Amount insured thereby	$33,458,217 00
In force at the end of the year, 71,271 policies, insuring	222,423,254 00

The foregoing is a statement taken from the Actuarial Records.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

☞ The Board of Trustees have authorized a return of over-payments of premiums for the year 1870, of two millions of dollars, which amount may be subsequently increased.

These over-payments will be returned to policy-holders as they may elect, in cash or in the purchase of additional insurance, as soon as the equitable portion of each can be determined upon the expiration of the sixty days from the close of the fiscal year, as provided in the charter.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
MARTIN BATES,
WILLIAM BETTS,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
OLIVER H. PALMER,
SAML. E. SPROULES,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WM. H. POPHAM,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,
EZRA WHEELER,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,
DAVID HOADLEY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
ALONZO CHILD,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
RICHD. A. McCURDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
JAMES C. HOLDEN,
HUGH N. CAMP,
HERMAN C. VON POST,
GEO. C. RICHARDSON,
ALEXANDER H. RICE.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
L. C. LAWTON, Assistant Actuary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
C. A. HOPKINS, Cashier.

WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.

ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for Directors of this bank, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT,
WM. M. GAWTRY,
GUSTAV REYNAUD,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
REUBEN MANLEY,
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND,
FRANCIS LELAND,
AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT,
JAMES EMOTT,
GEORGE ELLIS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 17th inst, Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT having, on account of ill-health, declined a re-election, GEORGE ELLIS was elected President, and EDWARD HAIGHT Vice-President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON CLEWS, Habicht & Co., and the Imperial Bank, London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches, in sums to suit purchasers. Travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co., DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871.

C. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

GOLD MINING STOCK FOR SALE.—Five hundred shares of stock of the Orinoco Exploring and Mining Company. M. K. Jesup and D. Willis James are large stockholders in the above Company, and are the resident directors in this City. Inquire at No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 16.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed, principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRUST FUNDS to loan on first bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Westchester County, in large or small amounts. Principals only address Post-office, Box 3,983, New-York.

$300,000 CHICAGO TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGES, in sums to suit, from $5,000 to $100,000 each. Apply to JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York; Nos. 155 and 157 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 18th-st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location, 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box 138.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM FOR gentleman and wife—or gentlemen—with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st. near 5th-av.; references required.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH grate fire, suitable for a married couple, or single gentleman; excellent table. Call on Monday, at No. 271 West 11th-st.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS in private family; comforts of home offered; private table if desired; references. No. 278 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, second floor, front room, nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; location desirable; references required.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board at $7 per week at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that a dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after the 16th inst.

All Interest not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest as a deposit. By order.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits will be received up to and including the 20th, drawing interest from Jan. 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45. Surplus, $162,517 04.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1871	143,083

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Feb. 1, 1871.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 346 Broadway.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 76 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 19th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, free from all taxes, payable on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next.

JAMES YERANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of tax.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH

as

RICHELIEU.

with

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT, AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.

RICHELIEU MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL in MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MARIE SEEBACH—STADT THEATRE. MONDAY, Jan. 23, Goethe's masterwork, "Egmont," with the entire original music, composed by Beethoven, and executed by an increased orchestra of forty. SEEBACH in her great role Clarchen. Tuesday, Marianne. Wednesday, Mathilde.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.

A limited number of tickets, at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:

Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 138 Chambers-st.; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 154 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; R. Walter, No. 508 Broadway; A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Franz Schneider, No. 68 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 52d-st.; and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.

DION BOUCICAULT SAID—"I HAD [illegible], Miss KEENE, in my mind constantly while writing this drama of 'Hunted Down.'"

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT will be given AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

FIFTH GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, for the BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR, THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1871.

GRAND ORCHESTRA of ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS, under the direction of ANTONIO L. MORA.

Tickets and boxes for sale at A. d'Ouville's, No. 737 Broadway; Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Cercle de l'Harmonie, No. 38 Clinton-place; of all the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels of the City.

GRAND SKATING

CARNIVAL THIS EVENING at Fifth-avenue Skating Rink, corner 46th-st.

AGNES BOUCICAULT SAID—"WHEN Dion finished reading me his play of 'Hunted Down,' he inquired, 'Who's the woman for Mary Leigh?' I replied, 'LAURA KEENE.'"

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR steady, competent, respectable American and English ladies as housekeepers, in private families, hotels or institutions; no objection to first-class boarding-houses; understand their duties fully, and will work for the interest of their employers. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND highly recommended woman, about 30, a situation as chamber-maid and washer; she is an excellent chamber-maid, and splendid fine washer and ironer, French fluting, box fluting, polish, &c., or laundress; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good seamstress, experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-maid and seamstress, by a very respectable English woman, about 30; speaks French; thorough seamstress; cut and fit; dress-maker; trim, operate on machines, dress hair, all in the best manner; best references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, to do chamber-work and fine washing; is also experienced in the care of children; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 428 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress, by the day or month; can cut and fit; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and has one of her own; can give good City reference. Call at No. 515 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to wait on lady and do light chamber-work, or grown children, and make herself useful; has good City references. Inquire for two days in store No. 525 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, and all American, English, French, Scotch, Irish, German servants suited in good situations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed young woman, five years in her last place in the City, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; is a superior cook, understanding all kinds of nice cooking, both French and English style; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL a situation as nurse; taking care of children, &c.; very nice seamstress; make herself useful. Good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 67 3d-av., corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SEWING by the day or week; is a good dress-maker, and first-class trimmer; terms reasonable. Call at No. 414 East 15th-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing in a private family, and is a first-rate baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 515 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable colored girl. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 119 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress in a first-class private family; has best City reference. Call at 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a few days' work in a private family; is a good cleaner, or would clean store or gentlemen's office; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

ATTENTION.—EMPLOYERS OF SERvants in the City and country can be promptly supplied with capable and reliable servants at the New-York Employment Office, established fourteen years, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., situations wanted for first-class American, German, English and Irish servants; all well recommended.

ATTENTION!—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, French, Irish, American, male and female, help can always be found at No. 128 6th-av., near 10th-st.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with the best of help at the late Mrs. Yorkston's, No. 49 Bleecker-st. R. W. CHAPMAN.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a thorough, practical and experienced man in all branches of the business; has had the laying out and making of several gentlemen's places; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. K., at seed-store No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a very respectable single man; best City references as to honesty, industry and sobriety. Call or address No. 50 East 23th-st., stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by an experienced, steady man; a first-class groom and City driver, with best of City references. Call or address H. D., private stable, 8 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family, by a single young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter or bar-tender; good references. Address J. P. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

"SARATOGA!" SIXTH WEEK of this brilliant local comedy.

"SARATOGA!" EVERY NIGHT at 8, and Matinee every Saturday.

"SARATOGA!" "Is ten times more popular than any local piece ever done here."—*Herald.*

"SARATOGA!" "Grows in favor every evening, and the theatre is nightly crowded."—*Times.*

"SARATOGA!" "It is light, frothy, sparkling, like real life at Saratoga in Summer."—*Post.*

"SARATOGA!" Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance. In rehearsal, BOUCICAULT'S last powerful play.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,

OF GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

LAST MATINEES, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AT 2.

IN REHEARSAL, RICHELIEU.

G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, AND SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

The public is respectfully informed that TWO GRAND CONCERTS will be given by MR. THEODORE THOMAS on his return from the East.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, FIRST CONCERT. BENEFIT OF Miss ANNA MEHLIG.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, SECOND AND LAST CONCERT,

the following eminent artists will appear:

THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PIANISTE, Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Mr. [illegible]

together with THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.

ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday, Jan. 23, at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

CONCLUDING PERFORMANCE IN NEW-YORK.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1871, AT THE FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE, (Generously tendered by Messrs. WHEATLEIGH & SNYDER.)

Mr. CHAS. FECHTER and Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, having volunteered their aid to the Holland Testimonial, will appear at the above-named time and place, in Bulwer Lytton's romantic drama of

THE LADY OF LYONS,

Where they will have the co-operative assistance of Mr. MARK SMITH,

(Who has just arrived from England, and immediately offered his services,)

Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. JAMES C. DUNN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. L. E. SEYMOUR, And others, by permission of the various managers.

BOX-BOOK OPEN.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE SAID—"'Hunted Down' is the best play produced this season, and decidedly one of the best Boucicault ever wrote; for, while it is as intensely exciting as any of his sensation plays, it is as brilliant as his earliest comedy."

CHARITY LECTURE.

Mr. DE CORDOVA on "MRS. GRUNDY."

CHICKERING'S ROOMS, 14th-st., near 5th-av.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 75 cents.

To be procured at the principal Broadway music-stores, and at Chickering's.

THE BOSTON POST SAID—"SELWYN gave us last night the gem of the season. 'Hunted Down' will live as long as the drama exists."

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid steamers

NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY, INCLUDing engine, boiler, shafting, saws, planer, and all the machinery for bending wood into shafts, poles, rims, bows, &c., &c., which is the very best in the United States; stock on hand and lease of building. Apply to J. DICKINSON, No. 7 Commercial-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—FISH, PROVISION AND produce business; is well established, having been successfully carried on for twelve years in the same store, which is located in one of the most active business quarters on the west side. Address, with reference, S. R., Box No 132 *Times* Office.

A RETIRING PARTNER FROM A good established paying printing business, down town, will dispose of his interest for from $2,000 to $3,000. Regular work every month in the year. $75,000 worth guaranteed in 1871. Full investigation afforded. Address X, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR SALE.—First-class, twenty minutes from Liberty-st.; machinery and buildings new, at a great bargain. Terms liberal. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EAST CHESTER TAXES.

The Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester will be at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on WEDNESDAYS, 18th and 25th January, 1871, from 6 to 8 P. M., to receive the taxes for the above town.

CAUTION.—Parties paying to other than the undersigned do so at their own risk.

WILLET SEAMAN, Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester.

Dated Jan. 16, 1871.

HELP WANTED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS ARE wanted at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st., for first-class places in City and country; well-recommended cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, &c., suited immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD VARNISH-MAKER; good wages and steady work to one who understands his business. Inquire in paint-store, No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—SOLICITORS BY AN OLD-ESTablished Life Insurance Company; gentlemen who have energy, and are not afraid to work, will be liberally paid. Address Post-office Box No. 571.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR AMERIcan girl as nurse, and to assist with plain sewing. Apply, with references, at No. 261 West 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, Sheridan's Comedy, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. JAMES C. DUNN, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss FOWLER, Miss ROWE, Miss HAYDEN, Miss McCORMACK, Miss BLAISDELL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, Jan. 24—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25—OURS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26—OURS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 28—OURS.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE, JAN. 28, AT 1½ P. M., MR. LESTER WALLACK IN ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA, OURS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LINA EDWIN................Proprietor and Lessee

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, Limited engagement of LAURA KEENE, Who will have the honor of once more appearing before a New-York public in DION BOUCICAULT'S BEST PLAY, HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

Each artist carefully selected for their fitness for the roles assigned.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

FAREWELL CINDERELLA MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½.

In addition the STRENGTH of the ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

GRAND DISPLAY.

MARVELOUS DEXTERITY AND ATHLETIC EXHIBITIONS OF POWER AND AGILITY.

First appearance of the ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE OF REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, original and wonderfully endowed CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF MUSCULAR ENDURANCE.

Unparalleled acts of daring HORSEMANSHIP.

ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC WONDERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

The Gorgeous Spectacular Play of THE BLACK CROOK, With entire NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY—THE SPIRIT AVENGER.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.

NO. 723 6TH-AV., RESERVOIR-SQUARE.

MRS. MACREADY'S SERIES OF UPTOWN DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITALS, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Selections from SHAKESPEARE, SHERIDAN, SCOTT, BULWER, BURNS, &c., &c.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000.

ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are Diamonds, Watches, and several $100 Greenbacks, Chains, Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON SAID—"Miss KEENE, write to Boucicault for a play I saw in England, called 'Hunted Down.' You are the woman in this country who can play Mary Leigh."

LECTURES.

LECTURE

BY

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.,

Chaplain United States Senate,

"FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN,"

with illustrations and descriptions of

THE GEYSERS, BIG TREES, MORMONISM, AN INSIDE VIEW OF BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HAREM, &c., &c.,

At

STEINWAY HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23,

At 8 o'clock.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS;

RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained at Publishing Buildings, corner of Broadway and 11th-st., and at Steinway Hall.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES

IN ASSOCIATION HALL.

Lecture for THURSDAY, 19th, at 11½—*Luther and the Reformation.*

MONDAY, 23d—*Loyola, Counter Reformation.*

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day; Boston and all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 37TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANteed to all in ten lessons by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America. Book-keeping and business affairs. College No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square. Established 1833.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

(176TH-ST.)

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 22 Pine-st.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 859, 6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 22. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$2 50 FOR TWENTY-FOUR WRITing lessons; book-keeping, mathematics, grammar, spelling, languages, $5 each; PAINE'S Business College, (established 1849,) No. 62 Bowery, open day and evening. Private instruction.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL WILL reopen on MONDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., instead of 8 West 28th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Widow's Mite—Sermon on the Philosophy of Effort, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher appeared before his large congregation in Brooklyn yesterday morning, fully recovered from the severe cold with which he suffered on the preceding Sunday. He took for the text of his discourse the forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, and forty-fourth verses of the twelfth chapter of St. Mark:

> "And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury: and many that were rich cast in much.
>
> And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing.
>
> And he called unto him his disciples and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you that this poor widow hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury.
>
> For all they did cast in of their abundance, but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living."

Mr. Beecher opened by remarking, We are to make much allowance for those rapturous expressions that we find in the Old Testament respecting the beauty of Jerusalem. I should think less of these old people if they had not thought their home and city more beautiful than any other in the world. Do we not do the same thing? Do we not indulge in the same gentle exageration as it respects the place where we were born? What water ever tastes so sweet as that drawn from our father's well? None other in all the earth is like it. The apple that grew in the orchard—nowhere shall we find again apples so sweet to eat as those we plucked in our youth from the overhanging trees. Yes, the brown old house and plains, beaten by rains and winds—where shall we find anything on the whole more beautiful to our eyes? Not a spot is there that hath not been made dear to us by deeds of kindness, and not a sound that we ever heard there but hath been rendered sacred by nobler music that broke around us from gentle hearts. Thus things are magnified and qualified to the affections of our childhood. We do not wonder, therefore, that the Jews thought as they did concerning their native City of Jerusalem. But the truth is, that there is only one way that we can come upon it in which it is calculated to awaken any emotion of beauty, and that is when it is approached from the east. From that side it is striking, looking over from the hill on which Bethany stands, over the valley of Kedron: from that point it is very striking and very impressive. Now, it was upon that very side that the temple sat, and when we speak of the Temple we must dismiss from our minds all idea of any Gothic cathedral or any other building of later times. The Temple was not so much a building as it was a complex city. It consisted of a series of courts, open to the heavens, circled by massive walls, that graded gently from the summit to the bottom, almost of the hill. That was the Temple site, and when they drew near, that was the gorgeous spectacle that blazed in the eyes of the Jews as they drew near from the east and west to their favorite place of worship. It was in this place that the most of Christ's instruction was given that took place in Jerusalem. It was according to the custom of the people that instruction should be given not in the streets, and still less in any public building, (none of which could have held the multitudes that flocked to hear the words of our Master,) but in the outer court of the Temple, which was called so because the Gentiles could come into it. On the south side there was Herod's Porch, a very magnificent structure, and it is supposed that in that place Christ taught his disciples because there was no synagogue held there. Close to this was another series of porches, and in one of these was the treasury in which, on the occasion before us, our Master appears to have been sitting watching what was taking place. What did take place? There were Jews passing in endless procession, dropping their gifts in the chest. Not only residents of Palestine were here, but merchants from all the surrounding countries. There was now scarce a nation on the face of the earth in which the Jews were not known as commercial men. At this point Mr. Beecher referred to the different characters who were doubtless to be seen dropping portions of their stores, and the various motives that led them to contribute to the sustenance of the Temple; receiving, as they threw in their nuggets of gold, the admiration of thousands of spectators, and said: When all these had passed, then came a poor creature, with worn sandals, and garments torn, and head bowed with watching, and, deeming herself unseen, she slips in a gift so small that you might have listened in vain to hear it chink in the box. After reasoning for a while upon the motives that doubtless led the widow thus to part with her last, and referring to the remark of the Master, Mr. Beecher concluded by stating that the lesson clearly taught here is, that while in the material world the effect is the one and only thing of value, in the moral world the motive alone is the thing looked to by the Judge. In the first it matters not what we intended, but what we accomplish is the important consideration; in the latter, not what we do, but what, with the help of God, we meant and strove with our whole hearts to accomplish, is the matter considered. This, said he, is something that we would never learn from nature alone, Revelation had make it manifest, and with the assurance thus given the weakest can look up with confidence to that Savior who saw in the widow's mite a gift more precious than all else that was cast into the treasury; and rest assured that ultimate failure or effort, barren of effect, is unknown among the workers, humble though they be, in the vineyard of God.

Liberal Christianity—Sermon of Rev. Father Preston at St. Ann's Catholic Church, Twelfth-Street and Fourth-Avenue.

Rev. Father Preston, pastor of St. Ann's new Roman Catholic Church, Twelfth-street, near Fourth-avenue, discoursed, yesterday, on "Liberal Christianity," selecting his text from the eighth chapter of Matthew and first verse: "Say but the word and my servant shall be healed." The reverend gentleman proceeded to remark that the implicit faith contained in the utterance of the centurion when addressing our Divine Redeemer, was symbolic of the apostolic faith inherited from Christ and transmitted to His Church, and was the essence of all religion. Religion was not piety; it was a feeling of devotion toward God. It was the belief of certain truths which Christ had taught and revealed, and obedience to the principles and obligations they entailed. God could not approach man in any way without teaching him; man, therefore could never approach God without believing. At the present day there were only two systems of religion which claimed the attention of mankind; one was the system of faith coincident with the apostolic system, which was known to the world as Christian, and the other that of reason, but more properly of rationalism. There was only one Church which brought itself before mankind as the infallible teacher, and the various other denominations that surrounded it professed to teach these doctrines, but not by their own authority, and therefore did not teach them at all. They submitted them to the reason of their hearers, and their acceptance did not testify to the veracity of God, but to the satisfaction of the human intellect, which of itself finds out and investigates these truths. Only one Church pretended to teach by authority the truths necessary to the salvation of the soul; all other systems appeal to the private judgment of the individual. There is no conflict of opinion respecting the object of religion, but while one accepts the Divine teachings without question, all others say they must be exposed to the reason of every conscience. He maintained this contest carried on at the present day was not one of dogma, but a conflict of authority with rationalism, which threatened to undermine the entire fabric of society and Christian morals. Liberal Christianity, he said, was a contradiction in terms. It supposed a system of dogma, at the same time denying its existence, and out of respect to the common sense of mankind ought not to call itself liberal Christianity, but liberalism. It meant a denial of all creeds, of all fixed systems of belief, a proclamation of a system of doubt, or a perfect liberty to man to receive and believe whatever he pleased. Under this system he asserted there was no such thing as belief, for what we accepted to-day as Divine teaching, under a different representation we are permitted to discard and entirely change to-morrow. But the liberals of our day declared there was no fixed form of belief, and that man should be ever free and not be bound down by any prejudices or associations of the past. They said this was an age of emancipation—the emancipation of the mind from any fixed truths. They complained the Catholic Church was exclusive, because of her refusal to change her tenets with the advance of science, and the latter in return objected to their system of liberal Christianity, because it was opposed to Christianity and was subversive of it; because it was against reason itself, and because it was not in conformity with the testimony of our own consciences. He argued it was subversive of Christianity because Christianity was a code of morals and a system of belief. It was impossible for Christianity to stand without a doctrine, and the first doctrine was the divinity of its Founder. The one involved a reliance on the whole. If the Founder of religion was an impostor, then there was no confidence to be placed in His doctrines, but if He be God we were bound to accept His teachings without question. Again, liberalism was opposed to reason itself because of its denial of the existence of a Supreme Being, and brought us back to a condition of Paganism worse than that of the ancients. This system was also opposed to conscience, and even in the breasts of those who embraced it and sought eternal reward through its agency, there was a continual upbraiding of the internal monitor. There was no satisfaction in a form of religion like this. It answered neither the wants nor cravings of the immortal soul. What was the law that sanctioned no rewards and punishments? Conscience taught that when they were not adequately meted out in this life, there would be a balance of justice in the world beyond; that there we would meet the Lawgiver and be judged according to our merits. Liberalism, he said, extinguished the whole doctrine of Christian ethics. It convinced its votaries that there was no penalty attached to misdoings, but while the remorse existed, it would never satisfy the instincts of the human heart. He maintained then, that the choice lay between the system of authority pronounced by the Catholic Church and that of reason or infidelity; that there was no medium, and one or the other must be accepted by mankind. A calm, unprejudiced mind, he said, would not hesitate to decide which was right and which was wrong.

The Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church—Annual Meeting of the Society for the Benefit of the Home Mission Work.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting was held of the Society for the benefit of the Home Mission Work attached to the Sunday-school of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church in Norfolk-street, near Grand. The neat and spacious edifice was filled with an interested and attentive audience. After the reading of the report of the Society by the Superintendent, Mr. Robert Thomas, accompanied by some remarks, from which it appears that the organization is in a highly-flourishing condition, brief addresses were delivered by the pastor, Rev. John Parker, by Rev. Mr. Stratton, of the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Mr. Wyatt, of the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, and others. Mr. Stratton alluded particularly to the great good which was being done in that neighborhood through the agency of the energetic and devoted Sunday-school teachers connected with that Society. It was true they were working very quietly, and in an unobtrusive way, but their labors were telling greatly in the increased number of children gathered into the school, and also in the conversion of many, both young and old. He said if there was a person in the world upon whom the Savior looks with more delight than he does upon another, it is that devoted and self-sacrificing sister or mother who goes down into the lanes, the alleys and basements inhabited by the lowly, the indigent and the degraded, and there labors for the good of souls and for the amelioration of their physical wants and necessities. The work was a noble one, inasmuch as it was done without hope or expectation of reward as to this world. The reward of all such would be rich and abundant in the land beyond the river, which land, as to some of his hearers, could not be very far distant. The speaker interspersed his remarks by a relation of some interesting and pertinent anecdotes, which were as well received as they were happily expressed.

Toward the conclusion of the services, the pastor, Rev. John Parker, made a presentation of a beautifully-bound and finely-illustrated copy of the Scriptures to Mr. Alanson T. Briggs; also, an excellent picture, well framed, representing Christ with two crosses—one wreathed with thorns, and the other with roses—to brother King; and a second Bible was presented to Mr. Marshall, who is also a leading and prominent member of the church. The pastor stated that these three gentlemen had labored most diligently for the welfare of that church, and it was due largely to their efforts that the financial condition of the church and society are now in such a prosperous financial condition. The Society was out of debt, with the exception of a mortgage, and that they hoped soon to pay off.

THE FORGER VAN EETEN.

Arrival of Detective Sampson with the Celebrated Criminal—Interesting Details of the Exodus from New-Orleans—Authentic Account of the Crime, Flight and Return.

Detective Sampson yesterday reached the City with the famous forger Louis M. Van Eeten, some account of whose operations lately appeared in the Times. The story of the crime for which Van Eeten is now held, and of the experiences of Sampson in catching him, is one of the most interesting and romantic in the annals of recent crime.

The public will remember that last Summer Van Eeten was tried in the Court of General Sessions for altering the figures on a check of Fisk & Hatch, from $113 to $7,000, and that although the evidence furnished against him by Detectives Elder and McDougall, who worked up the case, was positive, the jury for some unfathomable reason failed to agree, and the prisoner was liberated on $10,000 bail to await a new trial. He was scarcely at liberty before he returned to his old pursuit, and as a preliminary to his next operation he sold Hallgarten & Co., brokers, No. 28 Broad-street, a United States bond, for which he obtained their check for $1,000 on the Park Bank. His next proceeding was one requiring time and great dexterity, as it involved the altering of this check with a genuine signature, so that it would call for $77,000. This operation was at last finished, and on the 2d of November last he bought $77,000 worth of United States bonds from Wells, Fargo & Co., and paid for them with this altered check. He immediately went to the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company, No. 122 Broadway, with these bonds, and negotiated a loan of $50,000 upon them, and was paid in two checks of $25,000 each to the order of J. R. Livingston, which was the name he assumed for the transaction, one being upon the Park Bank, and the other upon the Fourth National Bank. He hastened at once to the first, where payment was refused until he could be identified as the proper holder, and he at once went to the other bank, with the same result. He then rushed off to the office of the Warehouse Company to get some one to go with him to identify him; but before he succeeded in this, 3 o'clock arrived, and the banks were closed. He then went to a Wall-street broker and gave him the checks, with directions to buy bonds with them in the morning, as soon as business opened.

But Wells, Fargo & Co. were also early birds that next morning, as they sent the check they had received to bank, and the fact that it had been raised was immediately discovered. The freemasonry of Wall-street spread the news of the new fraud with inconceivable rapidity, and the bank-tellers had scarcely settled in their places for the day before they received notice from the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company, stopping payment of the check given on the previous day to J. R. Livingston. The custody of those checks was rapidly traced, and while a messenger of Van Eeten was waiting in the office of the Wall-street broker to get the bonds he had been ordered to buy, inquiries were made there about them. The messenger saw that his principal was too late, and slipping quietly away, gave Van Eeten warning of the discovery. That same day the latter left the City, a fugitive from justice.

But he never got beyond the reach of detective shrewdness and industry. He was traced to California, where he sold a bond for $10,000, stolen early last Summer from the room of Señor Costello, a Cuban gentleman, at the St. George Hotel, but not until he had first indulged his penchant and altered the numbers. Being thus in funds, and picking up a dashing woman to take the place of the wife he had left in his elegantly-furnished house in Thirtieth-street, he left for Havana, and after some weeks went to New-Orleans. Meantime the officers of the law had not been idle, as he had been indicted by the Grand Jury, and upon that indictment Detective Sampson had obtained a requisition from Gov. Hoffman on Gov. Warmoth for his rendition. Obtaining also a warrant from the United States Circuit Court for his arrest, on a charge of altering Government bonds, which was issued at the instance of District-Actorney Davis, Detective Sampson left for New-Orleans.

While he was journeying thither strange events occurred there. On Friday the 13th inst., Superintendent Kelso telegraphed to Superintendent Badger, of New-Orleans, to arrest Van Eeten, and hold him, to await Sampson's arrival. Mr. Badger at once obeyed, and easily arrested the criminal at the St. Charles Hotel; but the holding him was a more difficult matter. Van Eeten was learned in the ways of the law, had money to procure legal assistance, and the next day was discharged on habeas corpus, as Mr. Badger could allege no specific crime against him. But that official was not to be thus baffled, and at once rearrested his man, on a telegram from District-Attorney Davis, but by United States authority. Van Eeten found this road more difficult than the other, as he was committed by the Commissioner for examination on the following Wednesday, and every effort to hasten the day of hearing or procure his release on bail was futile. It was supposed Sampson would be in the City in time to attend the examination, but he had been delayed on his journey, and when he reached the city on Wednesday morning the examination had been had, and the prisoner discharged, as there was nothing upon which he could be held. But he was still within reach, and was at once arrested by Sampson, who was immediately served with a writ of habeas corpus from a Louisiana Court in favor of his prisoner, which he put in his pocket, saying he would see about it, which he did by hurrying his prisoner to the house of a friend, where he kept him concealed until he communicated with Superintendent Badger, and arranged a plan for leaving the city, which was successfully carried out. Hurrying the prisoner through by-streets to the levee, he was got on board the New-Orleans Police-boat, which immediately steamed up the Mississippi, and landed Sampson and his prisoner a few miles above the city, at a point where he could conveniently intercept the Northern train. Getting upon the track when the train came in sight, the indefatigable detective energetically waved a large piece of red flannel he had bought for the purpose, and of course brought the train to a halt, when he stepped aboard with his prisoner, and the train rushed on.

But the friends of Van Eeten had also been wise in their craft, and Sampson had not been three minutes on board before he was approached by a United States Deputy Marshal, who had come out from New-Orleans, and was served with a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the prisoner, issued by the United States Court. Driven at last to bay, and determined not to be wheedled of his prey at that last moment, Sampson bade defiance to the sacred writ of liberty and resolutely refused to go back. The Marshal expostulated, but all to no purpose, and while they wrangled the train neared the boundary line between Mississippi and Louisiana, beyond which his writ would be of no avail. Just before crossing the line, the train stopped at a small station, and the Marshal, jumping out, vehemently harangued the knot of idlers, saying a Northern man was on the train with a Southern gentleman whom he was kidnapping from the State. The loungers made a movement forward as if for a rescue, but Sampson, who had kept watch of his adversary, stepped upon the platform, pistol in hand, and quietly said he would kill the first man who set foot upon the car. At this moment the train started, leaving the Marshal at the station, and soon afterward Sampson was in Mississippi, and free from the vexations of the Creole State. But he had yet a terrible trial before him, as during the long journey to this City he kept his prisoner in the baggage cars of the trains, and was obliged to keep an incessant watch upon him. Thus it was that when Van Eeten was locked up yesterday afternoon at Police Head-quarters, in Mulberry-street, Detective Sampson was an utterly exhausted man. This morning the prisoner will be delivered to District-Attorney Davis for proceedings under United States authority.

THE IRISH EXILES.

What They Did Yesterday—Preparations for the Proposed Demonstration.

The exiles were visited yesterday at their hotel by a large number of friends and, others who came merely out of curiosity, but no levee was held, and some of the prominent of the party were absent, visiting friends in the City and suburbs. The dispatch from the Irish Republican Association of Pennsyvania was received during the day, but no response was made to it, as the exiles adhere to their determination not to take any action until their comrades arrive in this City, who are on their way by the *Batavia* and the *Russia*.

The Convention of delegates from the Father Matthew Societies of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, met, yeterday afternoon, corner of Sheriff and Houston streets, and completed their arrangements for taking part in the proposed procession in honor of the Fenian exiles. A committee appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of insuring a place in the procession, reported that they had called on the Grand Marshal, Gen. Tweed, and that he had not only assigned them a position, but had accorded them the favor of naming three members of the Convention as aids on his staff. In the procession they will be known as the "Temperance Division," and will be headed by a band of seventeen pieces, together with society bands at the head of each distinct society.

On motion, the Convention invited all outside temperance societies to fall in with them in the procession. The following has just been issued:

Executive Office Fenian Brotherhood,
Nos. 19 and 21 Avenue A,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1871.

To the members of the United Fenian Brotherhood, members of the United Irishmen, and members of other Clubs and Societies sympathizing with, and desirous of giving practical aid to, the cause of Ireland:

A grand Convention will be called as soon after the arrival of the released and banished Fenian prisoners as is convenient, to which the members of the organizations indicated above will be invited to send delegates.

The object of holding this Convention is to place before the released Fenian representatives the progress of events during their confinement, and to take such measures, with their co-operation, as may be deemed wise to effect complete unity of action among all friends of Ireland, and to direct the thought, the endeavors, and resources of all into the same channel.

JOHN SAVAGE,
Chief Executive Fenian Brotherhood.

The United Irishmen—Resolutions Thanking Everybody.

The United Irishmen of the Sixth District held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, at Germania Hall, No. 191 Avenue A, to complete their arrangements for the demonstration in honor of the recently-arrived exiles. The President Richard McCloud, occupied the chair; J. W. Goff, Secretary.

After some preliminary business, the Committee on Badges reported that the badges had been printed, and were ready for distribution.

On motion of Mr. J. Mahony, it was resolved that each Section of United Irishmen should advertise their place of meeting previous to the day of the procession, and invite all friends of liberty to join them.

The motion passed at the previous meeting, to dispense with the services of a band of music, was reconsidered, and, after much debate, a committee of three was appointed to procure a band of fifteen pieces. It was also resolved to tax all members fifty cents each to pay expenses.

Col. Timothy Hanley was elected Grand Marshal of the District, to superintend the arrangements for the procession, and Capt. James T. McGuire was elected Marshal to aid him.

Resolutions were passed thanking Collector Murphy and everybody who participated in the reception of the exiles on board the *Cuba*, including the Tammany Committee. The disagreement on board was attributed to the over zealousness of both parties, who were declared to have been actuated by feelings of generous rivalry.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Directory of the United Irishmen for the generous manner in which they gave $1,000 for the exiled patriots, the first tangible proof of sympathy which they received on landing on our shores. The Grand Marshal was instructed to inform the members, through the newspapers, when the procession would take place, and the meeting adjourned.

Fisk's Attempt to Capture the Fenians—How They Snubbed Him.

The Fenian exiles snubbed Mr. James Fisk, Jr., last evening, handsomely. It appears that the "Prince" sent an invitation to the company to witness the entertainment at the Opera-house, and this being accepted the party went up there in the evening. A special box was set apart for their accommodation, and after the performance was over the patriots sought their carriages to return to the hotel. Before they could leave the house, however, they were button-holed by the blandest of Fisk's agents, who led them to a private room, and to their surprise showed them a costly banquet, prepared as a surprise for them. The game was seen through, in the twinkling of an eye, however; the favor was emphatically declined, and in a moment the parties left the building and returned to Sweeny's Hotel, where they ate a good democratic dinner and then went to bed. Fisk swore like a madman over his disappointment in attempting the capture of the Fenians.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday morning Officer Fox, of the Seventh Precinct, found the body of an unknown woman floating in the water at Pier No. 37 East River. It was that of a woman about twenty-five years of age, medium height, black hair and was clothed in a dark gown, black cloth sack, high-laced gaiters, white stockings and under-clothes, with a white and red knitted hood upon the head, and a comforter of the same colors around the neck. Nothing could be learned of the deceased or the time or manner of her getting into the river, although it was evident the body had not been long in the water. The remains were sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

Some time ago Meyer Elsas, a hanger-on of Justice Koch's Court, went to the store of Louis Zannerbaum, 254 East Fifty-eighth-street, and representing himself as a deputy marshal, seized eight gold rings, of the value of $180, for an alleged debt which he said he was sent to collect. Mr. Zannerbaum could not recollect any debt he owed, and so he went to the Court to learn something of it, but nothing was heard of such a debt or order of seizure there. Yesterday morning, Officer De Voe, of the Yorkville Police Court Squad, arrested Elsas, and brought him to Court, where Justice Coulter committed him to answer.

"The causes which alienate young men from Christianity" were to have been the subject of a discourse, yesterday morning, by Dr. Northrup, in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church. The sermon was postponed until next Sabbath morning, owing to a severe cold and hoarseness under which the Doctor was laboring. The church was closed in consequence, and a notice to that effect was posted on the doors, and many who had gathered there found their spiritual comfort in other churches in the neighborhood.

The Fulton-street daily prayer-meeting will be held, on and after to-day, in the second story of the building No. 103 Fulton-street, running through to No. 58 Ann-street, entrance on either street. In this very place these meetings commenced Sept. 23, 1857, and here they have since been continued daily without interruption, except that they were held in the adjoining church during the time required to take down the old lecture room, and build up this spacious, beautiful and commodious chapel.

Mrs. Consul-General Roessing, President of the Committee of the late German Ladies' Bazaar, has received a letter signed by the Queen of Prussia, acknowledging the reception on behalf of the Central Aid Committee in Berlin, of the proceeds of the German Fair, amounting to 92,518 thalers, and half of which is being disposed of in aid of the wounded, and the other half in aid of the widows and orphans of the deceased defenders of fatherland.

The Fritz Reuter Verein, a society devoted to the cultivation of the ancient Saxon, or Northern German idiom, commonly called "low German," was yesterday engaged at Steinway Hall in the reading of the popular works of Fritz Reuter, which are written in this ancient idiom. Readings from the works of this popular humorist were given, among others, by Miss Fernande Tedesca and Mme. Auguste Steglich Fuchs, a German actress.

A man who gave his name as James Robertson, was found at an early hour yesterday morning by Officer Whitesides, of the Fourteenth Precinct, at the corner of the Bowery and Houston-street, with two severe cuts on the head. He would not give any explanation as to how he had received the injuries. He was taken to the Spring-street Police Station, where his wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon Waterman, after which he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, Chaplain of the United States Senate, at Steinway Hall, this evening, delivers a lecture entitled "From Ocean to Ocean," with illustrations and descriptions of the Geysers, big trees, an inside view of Brigham Young's harem, and other things equally interesting. Dr. Newman has traveled to some purpose, and knows whereof he speaks.

A number of prominent gentlemen met at No. 113 Macdougal-street, last Friday evening, and organized the Amity Club of the City of New-York. They elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Col. John J. Shaw, President; Thomas Flanders and Josiah Carpenter, Vice-Presidents; George H. Williamson and James Denike, Secretaries; John A. Dugan, Treasurer.

A fire occurred last evening on the third floor of No. 40 Rose-street, occupied by G. W. Francis as a hat-block manufactory, doing a damage there of $200. The lager-beer saloon on the first and second floors was damaged by water to the amount of $600, which is fully covered by insurance. The building will require $300 for repairs.

The society of the German Patriots of 1848-49, will engage in an annual entertainment and soirée at Lincoln Hall, corner Houston and Allen streets, this evening.

Edwin Carter fell on the ice yesterday in Spring-street, near Elm, and was severely injured. He was taken to his home, No. 21½ Marion-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

The "New Charter Convention," which has had several sessions in Jersey City, (from which newspaper reporters have been excluded,) finished its labors on Saturday evening. What the provisions of the new charter that they propose to present to the Legislature will be, cannot, of course, be stated; but it is presumed, since the object of the Convention was to have certain officers legislated out, and others legislated in, that the benefits will not extend further than to the half dozen hacks who originated the project and are carrying it on.

Wm. Ehlers was arrested, yesterday afternoon, in Hoboken, for stealing $50 from John Glener, and in default of bail was committed to the County Jail to answer.

Today the new time-table of the Newark and Orange Horse-car Railroad goes into operation. The cars run more frequently than heretofore.

There is an earnest and quiet, but very effective revival of religion in the Hill-street Church, Newark.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Examination of Filkins Continued—Evidence Relating to the Pistol—Dwight's Interviews With the Prisoner.

From the Albany Journal, Jan. 21.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Court again assembled, and the preliminary examination was proceeded with. The first witness called was Henry Dermody, who testified as follows,

HENRY DERMODY'S TESTIMONY.

Henry Dermody, sworn for the prosecution: I take charge of a number of freight cars which cross the bridge; had been over the bridge, and was coming back; when the Boston train started I was walking over the track, and saw a man get into the express car; I was thirty or thirty-five feet west of the man; the cars were going very slow, and were about sixty feet west of Northern Railroad crossing, going east; I was fifteen or sixteen feet west of the crossing; I saw a man jump on the car; as I got to the car the door closed after the man had entered; he got in from track No. 2 or 3.

Cross-examined—Couldn't give a description of the man, except that he did not have a regular hat on, and he wore dark clothes; didn't hear a pistol-shot; I walked away from it going west; I was down by the depot as the train crossed Montgomery-street.

Re-direct—Cars are continually crossing the bridge; I was taking charge of a number of freight-trains; a freight-train had arrived on this side after Boston train left; freight-trains cross over the bridge whenever they get a chance; about ten minutes before Boston train left a freight-train came over; a portion of the train was west of the station-house.

TESTIMONY OF WM. WHALEN.

William Whalen, thirteen years of age, sworn: Lives at East Albany; I found a pistol on the edge of the bank, over by the track, on the right-hand side as you come off the bridge; found the pistol on the 8th; four of the chambers were loaded, and three were empty.

Cross-examination—Found the pistol between a drain and the end of the abutment, near some leaves and weeds; it was about two or three feet from the track, on top of the embankment; I found it two or three feet from right-hand track coming over the bridge; found nothing else besides the pistol; there was another boy three or four feet from me when I found the pistol.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD WHALEN.

Edward Whalen, brother of the preceding witness, was sworn: That is my brother who was last sworn; he brought a pistol to me on the afternoon of the 8th; four chambers were loaded; took it out to the woods and fired the charges off; then returned and gave it to Mr. Benedict, who marked "B" upon it.

TESTIMONY OF GEO. W. BENEDICT.

Geo. W. Benedict, sworn: Remembers Whalen giving him the pistol; made a mark upon it; I put the letter "B" upon the pistol; it was given to me on Sunday afternoon toward evening; the train going east went on the west track.

TESTIMONY OF RALPH DAVIS.

Ralph Davis sworn: Keeps a store in South Pearl-street; identified the pistol as one he had in his store some months; had it in his possession nearly all the time; it was on the 6th of January and returned the same hour; since the 6th of January he made sale of the pistol and it was returned to him the same evening; it was in about the same condition as now.

Cross-examined—It was sold to some one since the 6th of January; had been told it was sold on the 6th; did not sell it himself.

Redirect—Since Jan. 6 it has been sold to one or two parties; the last time it was sold was one day last week to a stranger; haven't seen him since he brought it back, because he could get no cartridges.

EVIDENCE OF MORRIS HEIN.

Morris Hein, sworn: Identifies pistol shown as the one that was sold to Filkins at the time he was in Davis'; know it by the ramrod, because it is the only one I ever saw of that pattern; know it from the peculiar manner of handling it.

CONTINUATION OF EGBERT ROCKWELL'S TESTIMONY.

Egbert Rockwell, recalled: Cross-examined—I don't know where Halpine was when I went over to the other side; the first person I saw was the conductor, who informed me of the occurrence; I went immediately to the express car; the side lamp in the car was lighted; don't know of any other light in the car; a lamp lights up the car very well; could see to read by it; I could recognize any one by that light if I knew him; I found near the east of the safe a package and a roll on the lid; if the safe had been opened they would have fallen off; don't remember to whom the packages were sent; way-bills always accompany each package, and are always given to the messenger with the package; all packages going to one place are entered on one way-bill; abstracts of the way-bills are always sent to the principal office at Buffalo; James Moore, Auditor, has charge of the office at Buffalo; W. G. James, I suppose, made up the safe on that train, as it is his duty to do so; there were packages of money, and two other packages in the safe; there was also a gold watch, valued at $100, billed; the watch was in the safe; there was a package of valuable papers sent off; there is a bill of a package of valuable papers which were missing; I can't remember how many packages of money were in the safe; amount of money put up in the package was $2,200; the Company lost about $1,200; W. G. James can furnish particulars of how much money was in the safe that night; found no other packages or papers; I saw Halpine in the baggage car on the other side of the depot; I went to him and said, "Halpine;" he said, "Mr. Rockwell;" he then said, "I'm afraid I'm a goner;" I then said, "I hope not;" saw him since up to the hospital;" Halpine has been running since early in July as express messenger; Halpine says he is about twenty-eight years of age; he is about five feet ten inches in height, and is not a stout man; Halpine was first employed by the Company at New-Haven; think he was married in Maine; he came here to reside in July last; when we were coming over the river, I asked Halpine where it was done, and he answered, "on the bridge;" I then asked him "if there was more than one;" he said, "only one."

MR. DWIGHT FURTHER TESTIFIES.

Henry W. Dwight, recalled: Examination continued—The express stables are in Division-street between Green and South Pearl; saw Filkins Sunday afternoon, and saw him again in the evening at the express office; he said he did buy a pistol, but returned it because it did not suit him; we had no other conversation except on trivial matters.

Cros-examination—I have taken an active interest in this affair; I have been more active in finding Filkins since he fled, and have endeavored to procure evidence against him; have employed counsel for the prosecution: went to see Filkins at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday, the 8th inst.; Mr. Sly was with me; I had seen Halpine at Dr. Armsby's, and at the hospital, and conversed with him; At Dr. Armsby's Halpine said to me, "How do you do, Mr. Dwight;" I then asked him how he was, and he said, "Not very well;" on the way down, I stepped out from the office and asked him how he felt; he said, "It did not hurt him much;" Halpine gave me a description of the robber on Sunday morning, between nine and ten o'clock; Halpine said the robber was a man about my size, dark clothes, no overcoat, dark hair, heavy whiskers, moustache, sallow complexion, full brown chin whiskers; he said he had full chin whiskers and moustache, with a close fitting cap on his head; Halpine has several times given a description, always the same; Halpine said there was a peculiar expression about the robber's face, a twitching under one eye; he never said anything about a hat; Halpine had given me a description repeatedly; my attention was first drawn to Filkins by a man who, I think gave the name of Braidwood, who commenced the conversation by saying that "his friends had urged him to tell what he knew;" he then said he saw a man named Filkins in a store on the hill, where he had gone to buy a double-barreled gun; and Filkins was endeavoring to buy a pistol; Braidwood told him he ought to go somewhere else if he wanted to get a good one; I went to the Fourth Presbyterian Church on Sunday; from there I went to the office, and from there Mr. Sly went with me to see Filkins at his house, but there was no one at home; went to his father-in-law, Mr. Sherwood, who said that Filkins was at Brightman's, No. 353 State-street; went there and asked for him, and he came out; we walked down the street; I told him that I had told Mr. Sly that if "you had bought a pistol you would have come and told me;" he said his man Jim had been attacked in the street, and he wanted the pistol to protect himself, and he had bought it for him; I asked Filkins if Jim was working for him; he said, "I don't know; I paid him off on Saturday night, and I don't know whether he will come back or not;" Filkins also said that Jim had had considerable trouble lately; Filkins had told me "that I did think of coming down and telling you fellows I had bought the pistol;" he also told me that "he had read part of the account of the robbery, and Jim had read the rest to him;" but there wasn't much conversation in the evening between us; Filkins came in and said he had bought a pistol; this took place on Sunday evening.

JAMES VALIANT'S TESTIMONY.

James Valiant sworn: I was employed by Filkins, he had never said anything to me about buying a pistol for me; I never read the account of the robbery to Filkins; I was at the shop on Saturday; was not discharged that day; was not there on Sunday; I told Filkins in the middle of the week that I thought I wouldn't work with him any longer than Saturday; I am out of employment just now; used to set the sponge, get out the bread, and peddle it around in the afternoon; had worked for Filkins since July last; he had found fault with me about my behavior; he had complained of my drinking too much, and wanted me to leave it off; I did not go back until Tuesday night; I live at No. 157 Lancaster-street; I was attacked in Canal-street one time when I was going to work; it was on Christmas Eve; I told Filkins about it on Sunday morning; I remember every word he has said to me; I have been acquainted with him about four years; Sunday after the robbery I was home part of a day, and then went about a mile and a half down on the other side of the river; I was at Filkins' on Tuesday night, about seven o'clock; saw Filkins in the stable, and talked with him; asked him if he was mad; he said "No;" Filkins talked with me about the robbery; he told me he was suspected of it; we then went into the bake-shop; recollect of Filkins speaking of my mother's account; I left about half-past seven or eight o'clock on Tuesday evening; Filkins told me that a couple of men had been inquiring for me; he said they were there on Monday, and that they were policemen.

MR. DWIGHT AGAIN.

Henry W. Dwight, recalled: I saw Halpine just before 10 o'clock this morning; he was sitting up; don't know whether he is able to walk or not; Dr. Armsby is his attending physician; I was not present at the time of the interview between Filkins and Halpine yesterday morning.

Here the examination rested, when Hon. Henry Smith, in view of the intimation of last evening, that the case would be brought before the Grand Jury which meets on Monday, hoped the Magistrate would continue the examination on Monday, as in his opinion they had no right to take the case out of the hands of the committing Magistrate, until the one charged with the crime had had every opportunity allowed by law to exonerate himself from the charge. No material witnesses had yet been called to prove the charge sufficiently against Filkins for the Magistrate to commit him, and before the case was taken from the jurisdiction of the Magistrate sufficient evidence should be adduced to substantiate in some measure the charge brought against the prisoner, in order to secure his committal on that charge.

Mr. Smith also alluded to the manner in which the public have prejudged the matter through the medium of newspaper reports, and the publishing of the interview between Filkins and Halpine, nearly all of which represented Filkins as acting in a different manner on being confronted with Halpine. An article published in the *Argus* this morning, too, had condemned Mr. Filkins and all who interested themselves in his behalf, and had evidently been written with a view to influence and prejudice the public mind against him, threatening even Mr. Filkins' friends, should they exert themselves in his behalf. He further hoped that opportunity would be afforded Mr. Filkins to show that the charge against him could not be sustained. For the purpose of obtaining more material evidence, he would like to have Drs. Armsby and Hailes, the physicians of Halpine, and Halpine himself, if he was in a condition to be examined, subpœnaed, and their examination set down for Monday morning.

District-Attorney Peckham could not see the necessity of proceeding with the examination, as the case would undoubtedly be deliberated and the examination continued before the Grand Jury. He had no objection to its continuance before the Magistrate, but thought it was entirely unnecessary, and, besides, he would be in attendance before the jury, as well as a number of the witnesses, and it was impossible he or the witnesses could be in attendance at both places at one and the same time. As to the identification of Filkins by Halpine, he had assumed the responsibility of having the prisoner confront Mr. Halpine, and was not aware that it made any material difference in the case.

Further remarks were indulged in by the counsel on both sides, after which the examination was adjourned until 3½ this afternoon, and subpœnas were issued requiring the attendance of Drs. Armsby and Hailes and Halpine. The subpœna for Halpine will not be served, however, unless he is in a condition to be brought down and give his testimony.

3½ P. M.—The Court reassembled at 3½ this afternoon.

Dr. J. M. Armsby was placed on the stand and testified in regard to the wounds received by and the conversation he had with Halpine.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Friday, Jan. 20.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet and closed quiet and steady. The following table shows the state of the market during the day.

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92¾	92⅝@92¾
Consols for account	92⅝	92¾	92⅝@92¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, (old)	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
U. S. 10-40s	88	88	88
Erie Railroad Shares	19	19	18⅝ easier.
Illinois Central	109¾	109¾	110 firmer.
Atlantic and Gt. Western	28	28	27½ easier.

Liverpool, Jan. 20—5 P. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet at 7⅞d. for Middling Uplands, on spot and afloat, and 9⅛d. for Middling Orleans, on spot and afloat. At noon the official quotations of Cotton were unchanged, but many brokers quoted Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@7⅞d., and Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. The market closed steady and unchanged. The sales today foot up 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 88,000 bales, including 13,000 bales for export, and 6,000 bales for speculation. Sales of Cotton loading on board ship at Mobile, 7⅞d.@8d. for Middling Mobile. The stock in port is estimated at 572,000 bales, of which 264,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 91,000 bales, of which 73,000 bales were American. Stock of Cotton afloat for Liverpool, 374,000 bales, of which 285,000 bales are American. The market for Goods and Yarns at Manchester is steady. Breadstuffs opened firmer; Red Winter Wheat, 11s. 1d. Receipts of Wheat for three day, 25,000 quarters, including 20,000 quarters American. Western Flour, 27s. 6d. New mixed Corn, No. 2, 33s. 9d. Peas, 40s. 6d. @41s. Provisions—Bacon easier; Cumberland Cut, 49s. Tallow, 43s. Produce—Refined Petroleum easier at 18⅛d.@18. 6d. Common Resin, 6s. 6d.

London, Jan. 20—5 P. M.—Linseed-oil firmer at £29 5s. Sperm-oil active at £80. Spirits Petroleum firmer at 1s. 2d. Tallow, 45s. 3d. American Hops heavy, but not lower. Clover-seed 43s. 6d.@44s. 6d. Common Resin, 6s. 9d.

Antwerp, Jan. 20.—Petroleum is quoted at 50½f. for Standard White.

Frankfort, Jan. 20.—United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quoted at 94½@94⅝ for the old issue.

Havana, Jan. 21.—Sugar—All qualities slightly advanced; there is absence of business for want of stock; market favors sellers; sales unimportant; Nos. 10 to 12 firm at 9¾@10¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 firm at 10¾@12¾ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10 firm at 7½@8 reals; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good, 8¼@8¾ reals; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 4,000 boxes, all to the United States; stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 36,000 boxes and 7,000 hhds. Clayed Molasses steady at 5 reals; Muscovado Molasses steady at 5½ reals. Flour firmer at $13@$14. Lard firmer; keg, 19c.; tins, 21c.@22c. Potatoes advancing; quoted at $5@$5 25. Honey quiet at 5½ reals. Freights dull. Lumber dull. Box Shooks market supplied; quoted 9½@10 reals. Empty hogsheads, $4 25. Hoops—Long shaved firm at $58; Short shaved at $48.

Montevideo, Dec. 17.—The market is fairly active for Hides; sales about 24,000 for the United States, at 65@65½ reals. There is a small stock of 12,000 on hand, and holders are quite firm at the former figures. The import market is very dull. Kerosene has fallen 10c. a gallon. Lumber is a drug, and every cargo touching here has to be taken to Buenos Ayres. Exchange on London, 51@51¼ a dollar. Discount on currency, 11 ₱ cent. Money very tight at 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. a month on good collaterals.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; Middling, 14¼c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; Family, $6@$6 25. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Red, $1 28@$1 30. Corn dull and drooping at 50c.@52c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 90c. @95c. Oats firm and scarce; No. 2 at 41c.@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork buoyant and unsettled; sales at $20 50, asking $21. Lard—Full prices asked, but no demand; Steam, 11⅝c.; Kettle, 12¼c. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear, 10½c. asked; no sales of importance. Bacon only in limited demand; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 11¼c. Hogs—Market buoyant and unsettled; $7@$7 25 asked; no sales. Receipts, 1,800. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 88c. Exchange, par.

Baltimore, Jan. 21.—Cotton strong; Middling Upland, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¼c. Flour firm and active at full prices; Howard-street Superfine, $5 12½@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5 12½@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$7 50. Wheat active and firm; choice White, $2; fair to prime, $1 50@$1 75; prime to choice Red, $1 80@$2; fair to good, $1 50@$1 75; common, $1 30@$1 45; Ohio and Indiana, $1 50@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 48@$1 54. Corn firm and active, for White, at 78c. @80c.; Yellow steady at 77c. Oats dull at 50c.@54c. Mess Pork firm and in good demand at $22. Bacon firm and in good demand; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib, 12½c.; Shoulders, 10½c. Hams, 16c.@18c. Lard dull at 13c. Whisky strong at 92c.@93c. for wood and iron bound.

Chicago, Jan. 21—Evening.—Flour strong and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 at $1 21¼, cash; $1 22, seller February. Corn steady and active; No. 2 at 46¾c.@47c., cash; 47c.@47¼c. seller February. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 42¾c.@43c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 80c. Barley firm; sales No. 2 at 82c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork active at $20 62½@$20 75, cash; $21 62½, seller March. Lard—11⅝c., cash; 12¼c.@12¾c., seller March. Meats strong; sales, 100,000 lbs. Short Ribs at 9¾c., seller February. Whisky steady demand; offerings light; Iron at 86c. Dressed Hogs firm, active and higher, at $7 80@$7 85. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Dressed Hogs. Shipments—2,200 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Dressed Hogs.

New-Orleans, Jan. 21.—Cotton steady; in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 5,202 bales; gross, 5,290 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,350 bales; to Barcelona, 1,433 bales; to New-York, 1,604 bales; to Boston, 1,510 bales; to Providence, 1,426 bales; Philadelphia, 347 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 194,081 bales. Corn firm at 75c.@76c. Oats firmer at 60c.@62c. Hay lower; Prime, $28; Choice, $30. Mess Pork dull and lower; $22 asked, $21 50 offered. Lard—Tierce, 12¾c.; Keg, 13¾c. Molasses—Common, 35c. @40c.; Fair, 42c.@46c.; no really Prime or Choice left in first hands. Whisky, $1@$1 07½. Other articles unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 120¼. Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅛@¼ discount. Gold, 110½.

Louisville, Jan 21.—Tobacco—Sales 80 hhds. common to good Lugs, $5 25@$6 50; Low to Medium Leaf, $6 75@$14 50. Bagging—Nothing doing. Cotton firm; Middling, 13½c. Flour firm; Extra Family, $5 25. Oats steady at 54c. in sacks. Other Grains dull. Hogs—$6 75@$7 25 for light to heavy. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $21 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Lard—12⅝c. for tcs.; Whisky firm at 88c.

Memphis, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c.; receipts, 2,953 bales; shipments, 1,070 bales. Flour firm at $5@$7 50. Corn declining, at 59c.@60c. Oats dull at 54c.@55c. Mess Pork firm at $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10¾c.

Cleveland, Jan. 21.—Wheat firmer, and advanced 1c.; No. 1 Red, $1 34; No. 2 held at $1 29@$1 29. Corn and Oats dull, but nominally unchanged. Petroleum—Crude quiet and nominal at $1 85@$1 90; Refined firm at 23c. ₱ gallon.

Galveston, Jan. 21.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.@12¼c., net receipts, 1,692 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,676 bales; to the Continent, 1,091 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 54,500 bales.

Mobile, Jan. 21.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,518 bales; exports to foreign ports, 803 bales; coastwise, 292 bales; sales, 1,000 bales, stock, 67,877 bales.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; Extra, $1 41½@$1 42; Amber, $1 35. Corn and Oats firm and nominal. Hogs, $7 90@$8.

Wilmington, Jan. 21.—Spirits Turpentine, 44c. Resin quiet. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 80 @$3. Tar steady at $1 65. Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.

Augusta, Jan. 21.—Cotton market quiet, with fair demand, at 14c. for Middling; sales, 1,070 bales; receipts, 1,460 bales.

Boston, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 160 bales; gross, 285 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

[Advertisement.]

The Wickedest Man in the World has some good traits, which right conditions would call out. Bad men should have a Phrenological Examination, at No. 389 Broadway, and learn how to awaken the good and depress the bad in them.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Jan. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Cuba	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Jan. 28	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen.

FOR RIO, HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Merrimack	Jan. 23	New-York	Rio.
Columbia	Jan. 26	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	Jan. 28	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

MONDAY.

Mails for Argentine Republic, Brazil, and St. Thomas, by the *Merrimack*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from New-Orleans—Jas. Kerr, J. J. Hill, J. W. Carpenter, H. V. Temple, Capt. W. Carnell, R. Dodge.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANACK—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:17 | Sun sets......5:07 | Moon sets...8:13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:49 | Gov. Island.10:38 | Hell Gate..12:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 22.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City Jan. 12, Samana 14, Porto Platta 16, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Bros. & Co. Had pleasant weather; left in port of San Domingo City brig George S. Berry, ldg. for New-York, and schr. Breeze, to sail on 13th; also, United States steamers Yantic, Swatara and flag-ship Severn, Rear Admiral Lee, Commanding, and Nantasket, at Porto Platta.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Pelican, Gibbs, Delaware Bay with mdse. to Delaware and New-York Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, (tern.) Tole, Baltimore, for Jersey City. Lost foremast-head, main and mizzenmast-head, stove bulwarks, carried away boats and booms, sails all torn, and is a complete wreck; was in tow of S. S. Pelican, but could not make headway with strong winds; had to anchor off Sandy Hook; afterward taken in tow by steam-tug Titan and towed to the City.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.

Below.

Ship Igoma, (of St. John, N. B.) Hayes, Iquique Nov. 5, with nitrate of soda to C. L. Wright & Co. By pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; bark Cynthia Palmer, from Leghorn.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22.—Arr. steam-ships South Carolina, from New-York, and J. W. Everman, from Philadelphia; barks Carmel, from New-York; Emanuel, from Fort Talbot, and Vinco, from Liverpool; schrs. Georgetta, from New-York, and John S. Lee, from Philadelphia.

Sld. barks Paquete de Cantabria, for Santander; Ysabel, for Barcelona, and W. G. Hall, for the Gulf of Mexico, and brig Salvador, for Barcelona.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 20.—Returned, schr. Winged Racer.

Sld. brig Adele McLoon; schr. Anna Lelard.

WIND—N. to N. E.; light, thick.

21st—A. M.—Passed by—Steamer Florida, Mitchell, from New-York, for Havanna. No arrivals.

Sld. barks Abbie C. Franklin and Henry Kittner; brigs Alberti, Arthur, Eggleso, M. E. Thompson, Charles Wesley, Helen, Citizen, (Br.,) Katahdin; schrs. Rising Sun, Mary, Winged, Racer, W. D. Bickford, (Br.,) White Sea, Isabel L. Pierce, Sea Bird, (Br.,) M. W. Drew. No vessels in port.

WIND—W. N. W., light, cloudy.

Note.—The buoy on Low Point, West Chop, at the entrance to Holmes' Hole Harbor, is broken, and runs under water during the strength of the ebb-tide. Masters of vessels seeking Holmes' Hole Harbor complain that it has remained in this condition so long without attracting the attention of the proper authorities.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 22.—The British brig, Maria Ferguson, with cotton from Mobile for Liverpool, is ashore at Tortugas. The vessel will be a total loss, but the cargo will be saved.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 22.—Steamer Vicksburg, from Mobile, for Providence, put in here for coal. She will sail to-morrow morning. Schr. Rowena Arabella, from York River, for New-York, laden with oysters, lost her foremast, and was towed here by the steamer Wyanoke.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 22.—Arr. bark Alfred from New-York; schrs. Rhoda Holmes, Sparkling Sea and Emma D. Endicott, from New-York, and steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The British ship Achilles, the last of the whale fleet, cleared for Liverpool yesterday afternoon.

Foreign Ports.

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—Arr. brig Annie Young, from Liverpool for New-York, leaking; bark Savannah, from Sombrero for Philadelphia, leaking.

HARDWOOD
BOARDS AND VENEERS.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR
HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOYNA, THUYA AND TULIP WOOD,
Just to hand and unusually choice.
Also on hand our usual complete assortment of
PLANKS, BOARDS AND VENEERS.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st., New-York.
Factory Nos. 291 Monroe-st., and 398 Madison-st.
Send for catalogue and price list.

SHORT-HAND.—FOR LIST OF BEST INstruction books on reporting see February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it.

NO LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HAIR-CORD SKIRT.

THE MOST LADY-LIKE AND ELEGANT SKIRT EVER INTRODUCED.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA, AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

IT IS, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, THE SKIRT OF THE AGE.

Its elegant simplicity of form,
Its texture and peculiar flexibility,
Its lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness, make it the most desirable Skirt ever introduced to the public, and establishes it at once as the Skirt of the period.

Samples can now be seen at our Office and Store, No. 761 Broadway.

Ladies of fashion and refinement would do well to examine these superb goods.

LAWYERS WILL FIND PORTRAIT and character of E. W. Stoughton in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February. Very interesting. Newsmen have it. Only $3 a year, or 30 cents a number.

REPORTERS WILL FIND SOMETHING useful relating to short-hand writing in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it.

MIDLAND BONDS
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

New-York, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is $214,555 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

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Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
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WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,

From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—DISCIPLES.—A group of twelve leading preachers of this denomination with their "platform," is given in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the position of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:

SPRINGFIELD
WORCESTER
BOSTON
PUTNAM
HARTFORD
WILLIMANTIC
PROVIDENCE
MIDDLETOWN
NEW HAVEN
NEW LONDON

THE
NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

HONEY.—SEE HISTORY OF BEE CULture with Kings, Queens, drones, &c., in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.